Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862. NUMBER 150.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862.

NEW YEARS—NO PAPER.

On account of New Year's, and because the telegraph lines propose to keep the day to themselves, we shall issue no paper this evening or to-morrow morning. The Tribune will appear on Thursday evening as usual.

☞ From the authorities of the Hospitable West India port at which the *Star of the Nile* stubbily. Why is it? Because our arms are undefeated? Because, as a writer has stated it, our great army of 500,000 men stands no better in the eyes of the world than so many Chinese soldiers.

A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

We have not indeed heard the response of England to our surrender of Mason and Slidell but the nature of the English demand was well known in Europe at the time of the latest intelligence, and the action of the American government was canvassed between the wide extremes of war and unconditional. But it is significant to notice how little is said about "peace." The idea seems not to have entered the English mind. We are, therefore, at one and the same moment informed by dispatches from Washington and Halifax that England has all other demands in the background; and the foreign press, ever acting upon the suggestion (which duty have been forced to their case,) that our Government would yield in this instance, are fain to acknowledge that that does not settle the matter. We give this as the burden of the news, reduced to its elements; and leave people to read the news in detail for themselves.

A SIGNIFICANT RUMOR.

The report that comes to us from Washington that Gen. McClellan is to be superseded in the more immediate command of the army of the Potomac by Gen. Halleck is significant of the new vigor which the President desires shall be infused into our military administration. We have for some time been aware that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet were as much opposed to the inactivity of our splendid army as the people themselves, and that they have only declined from ordering a movement out of deference to the commanding General. This proposed change, therefore, brings with it the hope that something shall be done, if she be not now too late. The army is encumbered by winter quarters, and will be in better fighting condition now than it will be next spring. The time and the man may yet prove auspicious for a winter campaign. We rather like the idea of a change; and if Gen. Halleck be promoted to this new field, other changes will suggest themselves. Who could be his successor in Missouri than Major General Banks, of whose military and executive talents the country has thus far been permitted to reap but little benefit. Why he has been confined all summer to the command of a division on the upper Potomac, out of the reach of the enemy's guns, can only be accounted for by the fatality of the Administration in fitting its round pegs in a square hole. Missouri is just the place for Gen. Banks, and he is exactly the man for Missouri.

Having its hand in, the Administration might well weed out some of the incompetents. There is the dyspeptic Sherman at Beaufort, who in two months has proved a Port Royal expedition, and himself, to be a failure correspondingly as great as was the naval success that preceded it. Let's see Jim. Lane down there, to try on the policy of "crushing rebellion." He may be spared from Kansas for a few weeks yet, since Pope cleaned out Price so handsomely, and we venture to say that we wouldn't ask more than six weeks to do up the job for South Carolina. Halleck for the Potomac, Banks for Missouri, and Lane for Beaufort, would indeed be a happy arrangement of commanders for an early termination of the war.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY

The New York papers are clamoring for a repeal of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada. The trading classes of the East-ern States desire that it may be terminated forthwith. The same feeling prevails among the members of Congress. Most of the Republicans. The present hostile and menacing behavior of the Canadians has stimulated the enemies of that treaty into unanimous activity, and at the same time silenced its friends. We apprehend that Congress will order its annulment during the present session. The current certainly runs strongly in that direction. By the terms of the treaty it cannot be annulled until 1864; but it is argued—that in imposing duties upon United States manufactures, and in wrongful differential duties, Canada has already so broken up all "reciprocity" that the treaty itself is broken, and upon notice, can end at any time.

Confessed by those who demand a repeal of the treaty that the main inducement on the part of the people of the United States for the establishment of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, was the belief that the freedom of commercial intercourse thus secured would so assimilate the interests and sentiments of the two countries as to bind them in unalterable friendship, and eventually lead to a political union between the countries." But exactly the contrary effect has been produced. Says the *N. Y. World*:

> "It is clear that treaty, the public mind of Canada has proved to a very considerable extent with annexation spirit. In fact annexation would have come, at time, almost a physical necessity, for Canada could not live and thrive, so shut up from free intercourse with the outer world. We have our enemies to her, and from that time she would be discontented, and the word annexation never more heard from her. With good will from the Reciprocity Treaty gave her all the advantages that would have come from a membership in the American Union, with none of its liabilities. Contrasting with the perfunctory Treaty which has been a mere and delusive."

The Eastern journals comment severely on the behavior of the Canadians on the Trent affair. From the commencement of hostilities outbreak, says one of them:

> "Canada has been a constantly increasing sympathy with the rebellion, and a corresponding estrangement to the Federal Government; and since the Trent affair occurred, this spirit culminated in such that makes it really a matter of surprise that worst members are south of us. Certain we are that no rebel sneer, no taunt, no greater distraction or more open cooperation of our government and our people from the principal journals of Upper Canada. The simple difference is that the people of private are mad in a war, and the people of Canada are mad in a war, and the people of Canada has no vestige to lose, no nationality, and to be, as she has been, and the fervent to 'cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war.'

It is proved that she is not only unfriendly and malignantly hostile, and that the abuse of privilege has operated only to those which she is ever ready incessantly to heap upon us, daily to convolving that treaty should be brought to an end as speedily as possible.

Much truth in these charges. The feeling harvested towards us since the outbreak of the rebellion in the Canadas is of a most unfriendly and sourly manner, and the Reciprocity Treaty from which we derived so much benefit, be only will have only themselves

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COMMERCE OF CHICAGO, 1861.

Summary of the Important Features of our Trade And Commerce.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LUMBER, &C.

Receipts and Shipments by the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

This, the first day of the new year, is an appropriate time to lay before our readers a brief summary of the trade and commerce of our city during the year that has just closed. We have already given, *in extenso*, an annual review of the grain trade of our city; but in the present article we propose to give a synopsis—showing the leading features of our commerce.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The total receipts of flour and grain in this city during 1861, compare as follows:

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls.	1,562,077	760,056	748,019	393,945
Wheat, bu.	23,147,181	14,965,639	8,194,799	2,781,338
Corn, bu.	29,966,359	15,057,966	8,440,964	3,291,000
Oats, bu.	3,446,446	3,784,906	1,615,848	2,400,000
Rye, bu.	353,780	320,450	227,170	70,000
Barley, bu.	661,107	603,000	668,197	612,340

From the above it will be seen that the receipts of flour are more than double those of 1860, while those of corn are nearly double, and of wheat an increase of nearly four million bushels.

The total receipts of flour and grain during the past year compare as follows—the whole reduced to bushels:

	Bushels.
1861	55,178,900
1860	30,504,779
1859	20,008,233
1858	10,425,276
1857	21,805,906
1856	21,956,906
1855	24,676,815
1854	23,804,420

In perusing the figures for the year just closed, it must be borne in mind that had our capacity for storage and shipping been greater, our receipts would in all probability have reached 75,000,000 bushels.

THE PROVISION TRADE—PORK PACKING.

Next in importance to grain comes provisions, which trade is annually increasing at a rate almost unparalelled. Although we are just in the middle of the pork season, there have been cut up to date about 200,000 hogs. Up to the same date last season, we cut 101,816 hogs; in 1859, 115,-858; and in 1858, 156,140. The entire packing for several seasons past compare as follows:—

	Hogs.
1861-62, up to Jan. 1	200,000
1860-61, entire season	101,816
1859-60, "	167,918
1858-59, "	156,000
1857-58, "	74,000
1856-57, "	74,000
1855-56, "	86,240
1854-55, "	51,449
1853-54, "	51,449
1852-53, "	48,126

BEEF PACKING.

Usually the season for packing beef closes before the 1st of January, but this season it will probably be carried into next spring more extensively than ever before. Up to date there have been cut 38,000 head of cattle, and there are two houses still in operation. The following table shows the beef packing for a series of years:

	Beeves.
1861 (not yet closed)	38,000
1860	51,500
1859	51,500
1858	49,504
1857	51,878
1856	14,047
1855	28,973
1854	24,000
1853	21,231
1852	16,000
1851	16,431
1850	12,000
1849	14,663
1848	21,206

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

Besides the Cattle and Hogs killed and packed in this city, a very large trade is carried on between this city and the east in the shipment of live stock. The following are the shipments during the past twelve months, compared with previous years:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
1861	153,489	344,793
1860	134,124	153,994
1859	58,973	214,849
1858	57,143	278,588

In the above tables we have included in the shipments of Hogs, dressed as well as live.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Total receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., by lake and railroads during 1861, compare as follows:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, ETC., FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

	Lumber. feet.	Shingles No.	Lath. pcs.
1861	341,893,000	84,403,000	94,599,000
1860	308,736,494	134,180,000	91,509,000
1859	218,000,000	101,564,000	69,000,000
1858	177,193,670	197,354,640	44,209,120
1857	403,099,193	191,088,850	85,130,000
1856	464,213,149	152,276,000	66,000,000
1855	300,232,407	136,770,000	46,491,500
1854	230,120,783	80,061,050	24,451,750

The following table shows the shipments of Lumber, and Shingles during the past year, with comparative statistics:

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, ETC., FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

	Lumber. feet.	Shingles. No.
1861	175,040,000	80,000,000
1860	136,736,000	73,377,512
1859	99,000,147	104,000,870
1858	94,196,000	143,000,000

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The following table (kindly furnished by Mr. Catlin, Secretary of the Board of Trade) show the total receipts and shipments in this city, May 1861, by the Illinois and Michigan Canal:

RECEIPTS IN 1861.

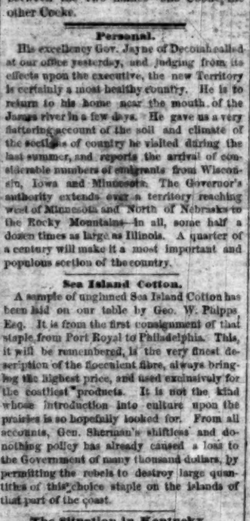
Cider, bbls	6	Iron Work & Cast	2,919
Beef, bbls	742	Iron Pigs, lbs	1,480,681
Flour, bbls	29,370	Hay, lbs	10,501,405
Fish, bbls	10	Lard, lbs	253,200
Limestone, bbl	20	Merchandise, lbs	207,600
Lime (hydraulic)	1,922	Molasses, brls	214
Oil, brls	3	Meal, lbs	24,276
Pork, brls	3,161	Mill Stones, lbs	160,000
Spirits, brls	21	Machinery, lbs	49,120
Shingles, No	1,000	Nails & Spikes, lbs	13,564
Salt, lbs	81,000	Oats, bu	2,624,000
Sundries, lbs	2,000	Seeds, lbs	260,000
Sugar, lbs	2,000	Soap, lbs	4,130
Tobacco, manf.	2,000	Sugar, lbs	287,000
Wheat, bu	1,171,000	Gravel, lbs	4,744,000
Lumber, feet	1,000	Stave Bolts	1,000
Apple, bbls	2,000	Timber, lbs	33,257
Apple, dried, lbs	42,000	Trees, Shrubs	1,000
Bacon, lbs	1,000	Tobacco, manf.	30,267
Beans, bu	2,000	Wool, lbs	257,787
Broom Corn, lbs	62,000	Wood, lbs	6,784
Millstuffs, lbs	1,138,400	Scrap Iron, lbs	19,150
Coffee, lbs	2,000	Nails, kg	8,640
Cordage, lbs	1,181	Starch, lbs	249,168
Copper Scrap, lbs	315,443	White Lead, lbs	1,000
Cattle, No	2,000	Whiskey, brls	50,000
Coal, (anthracite)	15,667	Bricks, No	1,000
Coal, bbls	3	Lumber, ft	13,127
Fruits, lbs	429,200	Rubble Stone (cubic yards)	94,000
Fruits, foreign	1,000	Wood, cords	1,000
Furniture, lbs	2,000	Grass Seed, lbs	1,000
Fire Brick, lbs	250	Dressed Stone, (cubic yards)	3,190
Hides, No	40,000	Tools, No	800
Hams, lbs	407,000	Tools, No	800
Hemp Mat'l, lbs	9,000		

SHIPMENTS IN 1861.

Ale & Beer, brls	9	Mdse, lbs	939,200
Cider, brls	1	Molasses, brls	97,000
Flour, brls	34	Marble, lbs	97,000
Fish, brls	1,000	Millstuffs, lbs	1,000
Lime, hydr., brls	287	Machinery, lbs	143,200
Lime, hydr., brls	287	Mechanics Tools	50
Oil, brls	57	Onions, bu	3,000
Pork, brls	3,451	Nuts, lbs	130
Salt, lbs	81,000	Oil Paints	1,000
Spirits, brls	3	Pig Iron	191,964
Vinegar, brls	120	Powder, lbs	13,000
Highwines, brls	197	Provisions, lbs	500
Cheese, lbs	3,000	Pumps, No	345
Corn, bu	3,000	Potatoes, bu	1,000
Oats, bu	47,072	Potters' W., lbs	1,000
Peas, bu	1,000	Rags, lbs	3,120
Wheat, bu	23,000	Rye, bu	3,000
Ag Implts, lbs	107,087	Seeds, lbs	1,000
Paints, lbs	1,000	Starch, lbs	1,000
Paper, lbs	2,000	Soap, lbs	36,272
Broom Corn, lbs	2,000	Soap, No	2,000
Millstuffs, lbs	3,000	Sugar, lbs	2,000
Bark, lbs	600,000	Stoves, No	4,573,333
Coal, (anthracite)	12,000	Stoves & Hard-ware, lbs	79
Cordage, lbs	2,000	Stable Fix., lbs	33,000
Cooperage, lbs	120,000	Stoves & Hard-ware, lbs	2,000
Coal, bbls	3,000	Scrap Iron, lbs	2,000
Candles, lbs	3,132	Tar & Pitch, lbs	3,500
Coal, bbls	500	Tobacco, manf.	4,000
Coal, lbs	500	Tobacco, manf.	4,000
Cattle, lbs	91,825	Tobacco, unm'f.	500
Fruits, lbs	2,000	Tombs W., lbs	1,000
Fruits, bu	40	Wagons, lbs	17,000
Furniture, lbs	3,000	White Lead, lbs	4,000
Grindstones, lbs	10,000	Sundries, lbs	1,000
Hides, No	300	Brick, No	94,000
Hams, lbs	2,000	Lath, No	2,444,000
Hair, lbs	200	Shingles, No	17,500,000
Hay, lbs	20,000	Posts and Rails, No	1,000
Hemp, tons	2	Pig Iron, lbs	2,000
Iron, lbs	17,000	Bricks, No	41,500,000
Iron Work & Cast	1,000	Shingles, No	1,000,000
Iron, wrt & cast	111,000	Timber, cubic ft	29,000
Ironmongery, lbs	60,000	Wood, cords	1,000
Leather, lbs	2,000	Pickets, No	29,000
Lath, No	3,000		
Cheese, lbs	40		

The following table shows the amount of some of the leading articles transported over the Illinois and Michigan Canal for a series of years:

ENTIRE TRADE ON THE CANAL FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.



FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain now in store in this city:

Flour	36,000 bbls.
Wheat	1,253,967 bu.
Corn	1,166,696 "
Oats	238,926 "
Rye	25,017 "
Barley	62,000 "

GEN. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE.

The General whose death by suicide is telegraphed from Fortress Monroe is, without doubt, Gen. Philip St. George Cooke of the rebel army. We had already received a rumor that a distinguished rebel officer had died by his own hand, in Richmond, and this is probably the man. General Cooke was a graduate of West Point, and many years since held a subordinate rank in the army. Of late years, however, he has resided on his estate in the valley of Virginia, prominent only in local politics and in the State militia. We believe he was one of Governor Wise's militia officers at the John Brown hanging, in Charleston. Gen. Cooke was appointed a Brigadier General in the rebel army, October 21st, and had not, therefore, distinguished himself in this war. He is not a relative of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, also a Virginian, of the Federal army, though the similarity of the names has led them often to be confused for one another. The public were not prepared to believe that our own gallant Cooke, late in command in Utah and now on the Potomac, had committed suicide; and they will be relieved of apprehension by this simple distinction between the two names—one Cooke, the other Cocke.

Personal.

His excellency Gov. Jayne of Decorah called at our office yesterday, and, judging from its effects upon the executive, the new Territory is certainly a most healthy country. He is to return to his home near the mouth of the James river in a few days. He gave us a very flattering account of the soil and climate of the section of country he visited during the last summer, and reports the arrival of considerable numbers of emigrants from Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The Governor's stay the entire State slave trade, frees slaves hereafter born, and divides public lands and other property of the States among the national soldiers, sailors and marines.

Gen. McClellan is not so well to-day. He is still thought to be in danger of typhoid.

A bill will probably be introduced into Congress, next week, repealing the act carrying the reciprocity treaty with Canada into effect, and advising the President to give notice of the termination of the treaty itself. The passage of this act may lead to retaliatory legislation by Great Britain, such as the repeal of liberal provisions in her navigation laws, by which our vessels have a share in their coasting trade.

Mrs. Boxley, just from Norfolk, under a flag of truce, was arrested on the Baltimore boat, and numerous letters from Richmond found in the lining of her bonnet and under her garments. Her clary contained prices in Richmond, and a memorandum of having kissed Jeff. Davis's hand.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning, gives a paragraph for the benefit of "all whom it may concern," (as Russell,) who had said that its first article on the arrest of Mason and Slidell "furnished French State Department, and that it had no application to the cause. It denies the first, and is solemnly ironical as to the last. "It is well known," it says, "that Mr. Russel, derived the views in his letters from the commonest text books."

It is reported that Gen. Halleck will be assigned the command of the Potomac army, under McClellan.

Congressman Jackson writes from Kentucky bears to our ears the dreadful story of outrages on the persons and property of the Union men, a set of men ever loyal. These people are cut off from all intercourse with the world without. Their ears are continually greeted with false accounts of rebel victories which never were won, while not a ray of comfort or hope is suffered to beam upon their depressed souls when our arms are covered with success. They are destitute of the actual necessaries of life. Salt is $10 a barrel, coffee 60 cents a pound, and other things in proportion. There is real distress among these people of which we can have no conception. How long shall we suffer rebel depredations and violence to have sway over our brethren? The sight of their country's flag, so long a stranger to them, would be hailed by them with as much rapture as a fountain in the burning desert would be greeted by the thirsty, way-worn traveler.

☞ The Detroit *Advertiser* announces that Capt. E. B. Ward has contracted with the Government to supply the army with a number of heavy pieces of artillery, and the extensive works at Wyandotte are being put into a suitable condition to answer the demands of the War Department.

Barstow's Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment going to Fort Leavenworth.

JANESVILLE, Dec. 31.—Col. Barstow, of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, received orders to-day to march immediately with his regiment to Fort Leavenworth. In announcing the fact to his men, at Camp Barstow, they received the intelligence with great rejoicing. He has reported a full regiment, and will be ready to march on the 5th of January.

A Reconnaissance Toward Columbus Tyeon Mistered for Fay.

CAIRO, Dec. 31.—Gen. Wallace, in command of about 500 cavalry and infantry, made a reconnoissance from Paducah in the direction of Columbus, yesterday. He found the enemy strongly posted at Camp Beauregard, near Mayfield, and returned without giving them battle.

All the troops of the District of Cairo were mustered for pay to-day.

An Officer Killed at Paducah.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—A private dispatch received here mentions as among the killed at Paducah, Capt. Albert Bacon, of this city. He belonged to a Kentucky regiment raised near Frankfort. The dispatch gives no particulars of the battle.

Gen. Benham to be Ordered to Duty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A private dispatch received from Washington states that Gen. McClellan, on investigating the specifications of charges against Brig. Gen. Benham, has ordered the latter released from arrest. He is to be ordered at once to duty.

Movements of Illinois Cavalry.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—2,400 cavalry, under Col. Carr, with 15 days rations, left Rolla yesterday, destined, it is supposed, for Springfield, by a circuitous route.

Installation of Mayor Ogdyke.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Hon. George Opdyke, mayor elect, took the usual oath yesterday. It was administered by Mayor Wood.

The Bank Suspensions.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—The Citizens' Bank suspended specie payment to-day.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

England Declares in Advance that Surrender is not Enough.

A BOUNDARY TO BE SETTLED.

Southern Ports to be Opened.

AMERICA TO RECEIVE A LESSON.

All Foreign Advices Decidedly Warlike.

IMMENSE WAR PREPARATIONS

Mason and Slidell to go out by the Earliest Steamer.

DEMAND THAT CAPT. WILKES BE DISGRACED.

Extent of French Neutrality.

THE BALL OPENS FOR A FIGHT.

Even Nassau, W. I., Uses Us Contemptuously.

MORE VIGOROUS WAR POLICY CONTEMPLATED.

A New Commander for the Potomac.

CANADA RECIPROCITY TREATY TO BE ABROGATED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

In a letter to the American Minister at St. Petersburgh, forwarded here by the latest steamer, Prince Gorlschakoff says the Emperor has never ceased to avow his hopes for the grandeur of the American Union.

The Argus proffered by Gen. Rosecrans against Gen. Benham have been suspended, and the trial postponed. Gen. Benham was to-day released from arrest.

The British authorities at Nassau did more than to refuse to let our coal vessels land her cargo there for the use of our steamers. They even refused to allow the Flambeau to take coal within a league of shore from one of these vessels to lighten her, although it was certified that she was leaking badly, and that the Flambeau stood in no present need.

The naval and army officers in service make New Years calls in full uniform upon the President, to-morrow, at 11.30 o. m. There is also a general reception from 12 to 2. A new door has been made of the East-room window, for the outflow of the crowd.

General Philip St. George Cooke turns out to be the rebel ringleader of whose death by suicide I appraised you.

Five West Pointers, in command of the Potomac army before Beauregard have subsequently been made Brigadiers under Beauregard.

The rumor of a fire in Richmond probably springs out of that in Nashville.

Mason and Slidell go to England to-morrow.

Senator Harlan's bill, establishing provisional Governments in all rebel States, save Virginia, is intended not only to restore those States to a territorial condition, but put a stop to the inter-State slave trade, frees slaves hereafter born, and divides public lands and other property of the States among the national soldiers, sailors and marines.

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FROM ST. LOUIS.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

ST. LOUIS, December 31, 1861.

It is reported this evening around headquarters that Gen. Schofield has bagged a large lot of rebels near the North Missouri Railroad.

An officer attached to Birge's Sharp Shooters arrived to-night, having come in a buggy from Sturgeon to Herman. He was dressed in citizen's clothes, and was arrested three times by the secesh. He had dispatches for Gen. Halleck from Gen. Prentiss, concealed in the lining of his buggy, and narrowly escaped detection. He reports that in the Mount Zion fight all the secesh dead were killed by Minie balls going through their bodies. In a majority of instances, the balls passed all the way through the forehead and out of the back of the head.

The Missouri prisoners have been registered. They number seven hundred and eighty-eight. The list will not be published. There are 300 other secesh prisoners in McDowell's College.

A man in military uniform was arrested to-day, for cheering for Jeff. Davis.

Gen. Curtiss has been assigned the command of the district south of the Osage and west of the Meriac.

No further news from Rolla to-night.

By the arrival of the steamboat City of Alton, last night, further particulars are received of the attempted seizure of that boat, while passing Cairo. Several shot holes are visible on the boat, and she has been visited by large crowds. Capt. Burnes learned that the rebel band consisted of 50 men, and it is believed Jeff. Thompson was present in person. The boat was warned off repeatedly by a woman named Eyrnell, who said Jeff. Thompson was present. The boat went to an island below, where muskets and rifles were obtained, and then the boat returned, but the rebels had fled, and the Unionists of the town gave the boat three cheers.

The Provost Marshal has given notice that contributions of clothing will be received for secesh prisoners, and properly distributed.

The secesh portend to have news to-day of a big victory in Kansas by Price.

THE NORTH MISSOURI BRIDGE BURNERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PALMYRA, December 31.

The trial of the bridge-burners commenced yesterday, and it is probable they will be shot if found guilty. A large number of other prisoners will be tried.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Our Surrender Not Enough—England Still Resolved on War.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31.—Passengers by the *Asia* here report a rumor that the blockade of Charleston harbor with stone is likely to lead to difficulty with European powers. It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue; and that the surrender of Mason and Slidell are not the whole of England's demands.

The steamship Asia will sail at 6 P. M., for New York.

Papers by the *Etna* and *Asia* contain no real news.

The *Observer* (ministerial organ) says England wishes for peace, but will gain by war, as it enables her to rectify her own frontier, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States.

Paris correspondence generally says the belief that hostilities between England and America will not be arrested, has become more general. The admiralty had been notified that instructions had been sent to protect British shipping on India and China seas.

MATTERS IN KENTUCKY.

Rumors of an Engagement Beyond Green River—New Corroborations—Other Matters.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says there are rumors of a fight in Kentucky to-day.

Gen. Buell ordered to Green River a Regiment of fusiliers and a regiment of light artillery before he went forward.

Buckner's Cavalry were yesterday within a short distance of our pickets, and it is supposed intended attacking McCook in force and to destroy Green River Bridge and retire. All the regulars were thrown across the bridge yesterday morning.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—The Northern Bank of Kentucky has suspended specie payment.

A doubtful rumor prevails that the Cave City Hotel was burned by the secessionists, to-day.

Exciting rumors of a general engagement in Southern Kentucky prevailed all day, but are generally discredited now, no notice having been received at headquarters.

The People's Bank, at Bowling Green, has re-organized as Louisville with a new Board of Directors who assume the direction of the bank to-morrow.

GEN. PRICE AT SPRINGFIELD.

He is Preparing for a Long Stay—His Army Much Reduced—No Further Movement.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Dec. 21.—One of our men, captured by the rebels near Clinton, and carried to Springfield, has just arrived, having left that place on Christmas. He says Gen. Price, with 8,000 men, had taken all the houses in Springfield for his troops, turning women and children into the streets. He had unloaded his wagons, and was making preparations for a long stay.

The people of Arkansas refused to allow Price to enter that State with any other troops than those regularly enlisted in the Confederate service, and he had only 1,500 men enrolled in that service.

The country north of Springfield was full of men returning from Price's army, who said if they were permitted to return home and take the oath of allegiance, Price would be left with only his regular Confederate troops.

Since Gen. Pope's rapid operations last week, there is perfect quiet in all the region between the Missouri and Osage rivers; not a rumor of rebels or companies or squads being heard from.

Four Days Later from Europe

ENGLISH COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

What they think of our Ratlole Blockade.

FRANCE STILL FOR NEUTRALITY.

Canada Occupied—Cotton Firmer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamship Etna, from Liverpool 18th and Queenstown 19th, arrived here at 8 a. m.

The Asia, reached Liverpool the 19th.

The steamers of the Canada and New York and Philadelphia lines were shipwarding with shippers for the night to call at any intermediate port to discharge cargoes, &c., should it be unsafe to go to their destination.

Mr. Lincoln's Message claimed much attention, notwithstanding public feeling was deeply engrossed with the death of Prince Albert. The silence of the President's Message on the Trent affair was a matter of much conjecture and comment. It was generally regarded as a loophole for escape, and gave rise to some hopes of peace, although the general construction was warlike.

The *Times* argues that by this studied silence the President has left himself a door for retreat, but thinks the chances of peace are considerably diminished, and says nothing can be more ungenerous than the President's treatment of foreign powers, when for their forbearance a gracious and courteous acknowledgment was due.

The *Times* also devotes an article to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which it treats with ridicule and denounces as an unparalleled crime the project of blocking up ports by sunken vessels.

The *Post* treats the message as undeniably warlike, and though remarking on the offensive relative to the Trent affair, says it was scarcely within the ordinary scope of the message. It also charges the President with ingratitude in dealing with maritime powers.

The *News* considers his silence an indication of caution and prudence, and favorable to peace.

The *Star* also justifies his silence, and praises his clearness, force and ability.

The *Herald* takes the contrary view, and fears peace almost hopeless.

Parliament meets the middle of January.

The death of Prince Albert caused a most profound sensation. The Queen bore her bereavement with much fortitude.

The Asia's news was generally regarded in Paris as unfavorable for peace. The leading journals continue to advocate French neutrality.

The Bourse was heavy and lower; rentes, 67f. 20c.

Garibaldi has written a letter to the Genoa Committee which indicates an approaching movement.

[LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—Pending the news from America in response to the demands of the British Government, in regard to the Trent affair, the British papers have but little to say. The *Times* has a severe article on the Washington officials which is unusually hot, and denounces several Northern measures.

Several French journals maintain that France should give moral support to England by regarding the justice of her demands, and the independence of the South.

The *Opinione Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, says that France has no other enemy but England, and France should not weaken the United States.

LONDON.—It was current at Paris, yesterday, that the French Government sent a note to Russia, Prussia, and Austria, suggesting common action of the great powers between England and America.

The *Herald's* correspondent observes that a tender of such mediation would be a menace, and it would be rejected on that very ground.

A portion of the British Mediterranean fleet is gradually accumulating at Gibraltar, to be ready, if necessary, to cross the Atlantic.

Yesterday additional ships-of-the-line were taken on at the Portsmouth dock-yards, to get ready with the utmost dispatch the additional ships ordered for sea.

The two battalions of the Guards ordered to North America, left this morning for Southampton, where they will embark to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MONEY MARKET.—A general decline took place on the 18th, but on the 19th a stronger tone prevailed and there was a recovery of 1/8@1/4 in consols, which closed at 90@90¼, both money and account.

Wheat, firmer for American; flour, quiet but steady; corn, firmer; oats, dull; barley, easier; beans, quiet and steady; rice, firm.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

COTTON.—Very dull, prices irregular and drooping; sales Monday and Tuesday, 4,000 bales. At Manchester there is a complete stagnation, and prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, Red Spring & Co. report flour firm and 6d higher; sales at 30@34s. Wheat firm at an advance of 2@3 per cental; red, 10@10s. 8d., white 10s@10s. 11d. Corn quiet at 29@29s. 6d. for mixed and yellow; white 30s. Provisions—Beef steady; pork firmer; bacon quiet; tallow firm. Butter and cheese dull. Lard in moderate demand at 37@38s. Tallow quiet.

LONDON.—Sugar inactive. Coffee nothing doing.

TEAS.—Dull.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

LATEST.—Cotton firmer and upward tendency; sales 3 days 12,000 bales; speculators and exporters take 2,000; stock 500,000 bales, quantity afloat 350,000; receipts 3 days 12,000 bales; speculation slightly checked. Breadstuffs firmer; corn quiet and steady; wheat firmer; white 10s. 10d@11s. 2d; red 10s@10s. 8d. Provisions steady and unchanged. Prices steady.

STILL THREE DAYS LATER.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31.—The Asia, from Liverpool the 21st and Queenstown the 22d, arrived here this morning.

She has on board 500 troops, with stores, &c., and is consequently under Government orders.

She brings £7,300 in specie.

The Canada arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

Further precautions continue to be maintained. Additional troops are ordered to be ready to embark, but the Army and Navy Gazette says, of the 21,000 troops that are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The Adriatic with nearly 1,000 troops of the Grenadier Guards, and the Fusileers with about 1000 of the Scotch Fusileer Guard, left Southampton on the 20th, for British North America. The steamer Cleopatra would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark over 500 men of the 17th regiment.

The Magdalena would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st.

The mail steamers of the Peninsula and Oriental Co., numbering about 30, were to be armed and made capable of resisting privateers in case of war. The gun-boats in the second class reserve, at Portsmouth had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

A Berne telegram asserts that France had issued a diplomatic circular, taking ground against the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and had sent representatives to Washington in order to determine the American Government to make indispensable concessions.

The *Morning Post* says the Americans cannot possibly complain of the tenor of the dispatch to Lord Lyons.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31.—The steamships Adriatic and Europa have arrived here with troops. The Cleopatra and Persian are likely to be here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 36,000 bales. Market opened with a decline of ¼, which was received. S

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS—A FAIR WARNING.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks of the city of New York, must unquestionably be followed by the adoption of a like measure by all the banks of the country—those of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio and Missouri included. They would have no option were they inclined to maintain their credit and solvency. Where, as in this case, a pressing necessity accords with their inclination and their greed for profits, they will gladly avail themselves of the example that New York has set; and before this article goes to press, the telegraph will bring us news that the heaven of rag-money makers has been reached—that condition of affairs in which they may always pay out and never be called upon to redeem. The people who will be plucked and fleeced by this latest maneuver, for which, by the way, there seems to be no sufficient warrant, either in the condition of the country or in the low state of what, with cutting financial irony, are called "specie reserves," will not be so well satisfied. It is theirs to bear the multiform losses and inconveniences which this disastrous suspension will entail; and though thousands of debtors will find relief in the new order of things which the shin-plaster era will bring in its train, the final result will be the rapid, and, we fear, the ruinous impoverishment of the country at large. There will be signs of prosperity, as illusory and unreal as the hectic flush on the cheek of the consumptive patient; the banks, not having the necessity of specie redemption before them, will pour out any sum short of six hundred millions of their promises-to-pay; this rapid and enormous increase of the volume of the circulating medium will quicken commerce, temporarily stimulate industry, increase prices, enlarge profits; our importations on *credit* will rapidly expand, and the gold in the country will flow out to pay the foreign debt that we shall pile up for that which we do not need; exportations of grain, in consequence of the increased cost of labor in its production, will fall off; as, with the currency that we shall have, no farmer can raise wheat here for the prices which it will command in Liverpool, where gold is the standard, the prospective good effect of our new tariff will be neutralized by the causes which still cut off from our exportations of farm produce, because when labor in New England and at the iron mills of Pennsylvania is obtained only at a cost three or four times as great as that for the same in Manchester or Wales, any moderate tariff will cease to be a protection to home industry; and the end of all will be universal and all-absorbing bankruptcy, compared with which that of 1837, '57 and '61 will seem to be only temporary embarrassments. These are bold predictions; and nothing but an instant, imperative and stringent law of Congress, which shall tax bank paper in such a way that the issues thereof shall be kept within their present limits, will prevent us from establishing a character as prophets, as I save us from the disasters of which this suspension of specie payments is only the forerunner.

We have no need to argue out these general propositions and prove them as a problem in mathematics; because the experiences of England, at a time when all her resources were taxed in war as ours are to-day, have furnished us with a precedent which makes argument a work of supererogation. The Bank of England suspended in 1797, when it had in circulation its bills to the amount of £9,674,780; and at the close of the war, in 1815, this sum had been increased to £27,274,670, or $136,000,000. When the suspension took place, there were in the United Kingdom two hundred other banks with an unknown circulation; at the close of the war the number had increased by natural process of vegetation, as all noxious weeds grow, to *nine hundred and forty*, with a circulation enormously inflated. Paper money was the favorite speculation of the speculative classes. Bank stock was the A No. 1, investment. That of the Bank of England increased one hundred per cent. in value in the share market. "All," says a distinguished writer on finance, speaking of this period, "who dealt in money, capitalists, bankers, stock-jobbers and speculators, and all merchants and traders were put in a position in which "profit and the appearance of wealth flowed in upon them." a delusive prosperity seemed indeed to visit all classes save one: no branch of industry escaped the effect produced by this plethora of the currency; enormous profits were made on government contracts and government loans; but while everything else was stimulated by the floods of paper money, which the banks, all over the kingdom, poured out, the rise in the price of labor, though wheat went up from forty shillings, to an average, for seven years, of ninety-five shillings a quarter, did not keep pace with the increased cost of living; and, as a consequence, money accumulated in masses in the hands of the acute and wary few, while the many were impoverished. The small landholders and the class of Englishmen known as cottagers—owners of small freeholds—were wiped out, and their substance went to the coffers of the rich. But these, though sufficient to breed discontent in a whole nation, were trifling evils compared with those which were endured when the attempt was made to bring this ruinous system of currency expansion to an end, at the incoming of peace. In 1816 the loans of the Bank of England were reduced from twenty-three millions to eight millions pounds sterling; and then came the crash. The banks that had been littered with such fecundity toppled down; the fortunes that had been heaped up in the day when money (paper) was plenty and cheap, went by the board; debtors failed to discharge their obligations; foreign commerce, it was found, had swept the country of a large share of its gold, a large majority of the merchants of the kingdom went into bankruptcy, and the ruin and distress followed wherever the flood of paper money had been. And it was not until 1827, that the commercial disorders and the financial wrecks, caused by this condition of affairs, were gotten out of the way, and the business of England was put on its present basis.

This brief and imperfect narrative is the history of events that took place in a country, where, at the beginning of the trouble, no bank notes of a less denomination than five pounds were permitted, and where, at no time, were notes of a less sum than five dollars suffered to pass as currency. Specie was the basis of all small operations of trade and industry in the very darkest day, and the necessity for its employment as counters (in the aggregate an enormous sum) kept much of it in circulation; and at the end its presence meliorated the condition of all classes. But what shall we say of *our currency* of the present time, of our wicked, clumsy, absurd banking system that permits the issue of one dollar notes, and which drives all coin out of the channels of trade? How shall we estimate the effects of this ruinous policy upon which the banks have entered? What power shall put the curb on the sixteen hundred makers of paper money in the States of the Union? What shall hinder them from reducing the currency to a level in value with that of Continental money at the close of the Revolution, or with that of French *assignats* during the days of the Directory?

We are not alarmists; but it is now evident that the people must submit to years of insecurity, to infinite vexations, constant losses and finally to sweeping and all embracing bankruptcy, or that this ruinous paper money system, which knows no check or control, which is fraught with danger to private profit and often to national honor, and the public weal, in a degree altogether out of the right connection with the ample power by the Constitution. The exigency demands that it be exercised. The people are in a proper frame of mind to second what may be done by the national legislature for their relief and for the protection of vital public interests. But what can be done? We have already indicated what *ought* to be done: *Levy a national tax on all bank circulation*—a war tax—a tax for public safety—that shall be large enough and often enough collect ed to compel the suspended, broken, ruined rag-money mills to close their doors, and induce institutions that are solvent and willing to do what they can to maintain the credit of the country to accept the proposition which the Government will tender them; to do business on the basis of the public securities of the Republic! In that measure lies our salvation; but we doubt if there is wisdom and firmness enough in the members of that Congress at Washington to impel them to a policy so heroic. But the issues of these banks must be restrained, or we at once enter upon a career that has no possible termination, save in wide-spread ruin! Hundreds of millions of paper, in addition to what is now afloat, will be added to the currency, and there will be no hope of securing for it redemption now or at any time hereafter. The Government, in the prosecution of the war, now that the gold market is closed to it, will be compelled to conduct its operations with Treasury notes; and as its expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, cannot fall below *six hundred millions* per annum, we shall become compelled, if there is no adequate and timely legislation, to meet in all business the appalling fact that the aggregate currency of the country—all irredeemable—will not be less than *eight hundred millions of dollars at the very lowest*—a fact that all men who have studied and know the effect of paper money on prices and industry, on exports and imports, on the quantity of precious metals that we shall be able to keep in the country, and on the public morality and the public weal, will regard with unfeigned terror! Let Congress act and the impending calamity may be arrested!

The English "Mail" Steamers.

Four new iron clad frigates are building in England for the British navy; the Minotaur, Achilles, Captain, and Northumberland. With the greatest possible haste it will be at least twenty months before they can be put afloat, and at least six months longer before they can be put in commission. They are each 400 feet long, 69½ feet broad, and with tonnage of 6,815. The iron coating is to be 5½ inches thick, backed up with ten inches of teak, and half an inch of iron inside all. These outer plates will weigh 2,600 tons for each vessel—an enormous mass for a ship to carry in addition to her ponderous engines, stores, guns, shot and shell. Each vessel is estimated to cost £600,000 or $3,600,000. They are not only to be steam frigates, but steam rams also, for their bows project beneath the water 20 feet in advance of the apparent bows above. The sides slope inwards to the water's edge at an incline of 1 foot in 8½. The advantage is that shot will easily glance off, and the cargo will necessarily be nearer the centre of the hold, and diminish the tendency of the vessel to roll. The armament for each is to be 36 100-pounder Armstrong guns on the main deck, and 21 of the same on the upper deck, with 2 200-pounders in the bows and a pivot gun of the same size in the stern. They will thus be enabled at a single broadside to throw ton and a half of shot and shell to a distance nearly five miles if necessary.

☞ There was a sale of contraband goods at Evansville, Ind., last week, which realized the sum of $8,878. The articles consisted in part of 1,200 pairs of hickory shirts and brown drilling drawers, coarse but serviceable articles, evidently intended for the South; of over 100 dozen hoop skirts; a large quantity of salt and coffee; some mules; a quantity of percussion caps, and a portion of the machinery of a paper mill, shipped for Nashville. A box of blacking was among the articles sold, in the bottom of which was a quantity of bilious medicine. This neat little cheat was shipped from Evansville.

☞ Col. Green, of the New York 76th regiment, who shot his Major, (McNett,) has been handed over to the civil courts for trial, and he has been placed under $1,000 bonds to appear for trial should an indictment be found.

☞ The 1st Michigan regiment, at Annapolis Junction, have camp rumors that they are to be ordered home for the defence of the border.

☞ The land office at Vincennes, Ind., has been discontinued, and its archives removed to Indianapolis.

Hon. Alfred Ely in Washington—Interesting Statement of His Captivity.

[Washington Cor. (6th.) N. Y. Tribune.]

The Hon. Alfred Ely arrived here this evening, and took rooms at Willard's Hotel, where he received the congratulations of a great number of personal and political friends. He is in good health and spirits, and will remain here for several days.

When the retreat of troops began at Bull Run he was riding forward towards the Stone Bridge to learn the particulars of the fight, when he was surrounded by a company of rebel infantry under Capt. Mullins. That officer treated him with much respect, and conveyed him at once to Col. Cash, who was much excited, and threatened to shoot him. He was, however, marched on to Manassas, seven miles from where he was captured, through a road dark with dust. He suffered greatly for water, of which he obtained none until he reached Manassas, at 9 p. m.

There he was placed in a large field with hundreds of prisoners, many of whom were wounded dying. He describes the scene as sickening in the extreme. When about to lie down on the grass (which was wet, for it was raining heavily,) he was summoned to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters. There he found that officer in company with Jefferson Davis, W. Forcher Miles, Extra Billy Smith, and some twenty officers of the Confederate army.

Miles spoke to him in a cool manner. He said he was sorry to find a member of the Federal Congress surgically attended to after the efforts to subdue the South, and directed him to quarters in an old barn, where he found so many of the Union officers that it was difficult to secure room to lie down. Rain water was given him, and, despite the comfortless shed, he slept soundly.

The rain poured in torrents all night, and the ranks of Mr. Stanwood were almost inundated. In the morning the prisoners were entertained by a scourge of negro servants, who had much to say of the bravery of his master and the incidents of the battle.

At 7 o'clock Mr. McClusky, formerly Postmaster of the House of Representatives, with whom Mr. Ely was acquainted, waited upon him with Col. Bate and Rev. Joseph Cross, of the Confederate army, who subsequently wrote a ridiculous account of this interview for a Tennessee paper, which was reprinted in New York.

At 9 o'clock, with the other prisoners, Mr. Ely was marched from the barn to the cars for Richmond. At noon, while in the cars, they were supplied with bread and ham. It was 4 o'clock before the train started.

All day the ambulances had been bringing in wounded rebel and Union soldiers. Some 800 prisoners were on the train, and, with the wounded of both armies, brought the number of passengers up to 1500. So heavy was the train, and so frequent the delays that two and a half days were occupied in reaching Richmond.

Jefferson Davis accompanied the train a part of the day, and sent forward his despatches. At all the stations the people turned out in great numbers to see the Yankee prisoners, and were often insolent, and only kept from violence by the officers in charge.

The prisoners were in great apprehension of rough handling at Richmond, but by good management of citizens the transfer was concluded to the hour of the arrival of the train, which was at 9½ in the evening.

The privates were sent on in advance, to the Tobacco factory, one and a half miles distant. Forty-four officers and Mr. Ely followed, and were thrown into the same room, all huddled together in confusion, and slept upon the floor. No straw or bedding were provided. All the furniture now in that prison has been purchased by the prisoners.

For some days the food was served in cauldrons placed in the centre of the room, and dishes, knives and forks were not to be had.

The position of our hostages at Richmond is painful. They are confined in a room twelve by fifteen feet, in the Richmond jail, having two small windows, which admit but little light. Two sentinels are placed at the person but the jailor and the negro who waits upon them, and are only permitted to leave their cells thirty minutes in the morning, and the same time in the afternoon, to walk in the narrow promenade between the jail building and the interwall. Their food consists of jail fare, soggy corn bread and boiled beef, and they are not permitted to have anything better even though they purchased it. When Mr. Ely was released, he went with Mr. Faulkner to the jail, and the two were granted the favor of an interview with the unfortunate officers. Mr. Faulkner expressed his surprise at this favor, and he stated that such was the first treatment that the prisoners received in New York and Philadelphia; that though they were held for capital crimes, they were allowed to receive visitors, and to have all the comforts compatible with their safe custody. Mr. Ely thinks that based upon this last statement by Mr. Faulkner, the rebel authorities will lessen the severity of their treatment.

Of the reckless and outrageous conduct of the rebel guards, Mr. Ely states that the prisoners had not been in the tobacco warehouse more than a minutes before a bullet was fired into the window at one of our prisoners, who had ventured to put his head outside, and that in this way seven men had been wantonly killed.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Rebel Prisoners in McDowell College—Arrangements for their Safe Keeping—Report of Escape of Memphis and Texas Officers—A Private Shot by Accident—Condition of the Rebels—Case of General McKinstry—A Trial Descended—Affairs in North Missouri—Order No. 9 Digest—Gen. Price—The Surrender of Mason and Slidell—The Secesh Protest, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30, 1861.

The arrival of thirty car loads of rebel prisoners from Sedalia was quite an event for the troops stationed here. The selection of McDowell's College as a prison for the confinement of the captive rebels was probably the best that could have been made under the circumstances. The building has been vacant for several months past, and the Dr. McDowell who formerly presided over the affairs of the College, is now a surgeon with Jeff. Thompson's command, in the vicinity of New Madrid. He is the same individual who made himself notorious here several years ago for his gross attacks on the Germans and Irish, and was lately guilty of the same indiscretion in a public speech in New Orleans. It would be a bit of poetic justice if McDowell should be taken prisoner by our boys at Cairo, and brought here, and imprisoned in the same building which he formerly ruled over as President of a Medical Faculty. The building is about two hundred feet long by thirty wide, and is divided into two wings, separated by a centre building; oval in form. The roof is surmounted by a badly shaped dome. The College is situated at the corner of Eighth and Gratiot streets, and is within two blocks of the Pacific Railroad depot.

The care of the prisoners is confided to Lieutenant Butterworth by the Provost Marshal General, B. G. Farrar. Guard duty is performed by the 2d Iowa regiment, which came here from Bird's Point several days ago to recruit the health of the men. The Iowa boys occupy the row of dwellings on Eighth street, opposite the College, as quarters. A couple of pieces of artillery, comprising a section of Almstedt's battery, are stationed at the south end of the street to rake the front of the premises in case of serious insubordination among the prisoners or attempted rescue. Sentinels guard the rear of the buildings used as quarters for our men, and patrol the entire block upon which the College is situated. The building itself is also guarded completely—a sentry being stationed in each passage-way and at the head and foot of every staircase. The windows on the lower floors are barred, and outside there are lights at night to guide sentinels in case of an attempted escape.

The foregoing description is all the more interesting just now from the fact that it was reported around the hotels last night, and reported generally about the city this morning, that Magoffin and seven others escaped by crawling through an open culvert, and were at large in the city. The report is untrue. There have been no complaints or signs of insubordination among the prisoners whatever. On Saturday some of them was accidentally shot. It happened while the prisoners were pressing forward to their supper. The guards at the head of the stairway on the second floor were pressed by the prisoners, and one of the guards, holding his musket in a horizontal position, resisted the pressure. While so doing, the coat sleeve of one of the rebels caught the hammer of the musket and jerked it back. It sprung back on the cap and discharged a Minie ball into the side of a prisoner who was some fifteen feet distant. The man was taken to the hospital and died early this morning.

The prisoners are pretty well provided for. Two-thirds of them had blankets when arrested, and the others have been supplied with rejected blankets, paid for under Fremont's administration. They are allowed the same rations as our soldiers, and express most perfect satisfaction thus far with their treatment. Many of them, and in fact nearly all the officers, had money when captured, and a few were quite liberally supplied with gold. Their money is usually paper—Farmers' Bank (Lexington) bills, with occasional lots of State scrip issued by Claib. Jackson's minions. An incident occurred on Friday which is interesting as showing how the prisoners have been brought up. The erection of sleeping bunks and other carpenter work necessary for the comfort of the four persons now sleeping in it was desired that the prisoners themselves should lend assistance, and a call was accordingly made for all carpenters to come forward. Out of the nine hundred prisoners only five carpenters could be found.

The developments regarding the extraordinary course pursued by General McKinstry, while in charge of the Quartermaster's Department here, are read with great interest. The friends of General McKinstry are making a great stir about his continued confinement in the Arsenal without a chance to exculpate himself on a trial, or even to ascertain the precise charges brought against him, so as to prepare a defence. The original criminal is on the land is guaranteed a speedy trial, and the friends of McKinstry are wrathy because he is not allowed a trial. It seems that the order of arrest was issued by McClellan. McKinstry has employed Judge Krum of St. Louis, and Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, as his legal advisers. Both these gentlemen have repeatedly applied to the War Department and to Gen. McClellan for the charges against their client, and have been turned away without an answer. An application was made to President Lincoln for redress, and the President said he would see about it. Certainly, if McKinstry is guilty of any conceived naught he be punished for it; if innocent, he is entitled to a discharge; and his worst enemy can hardly deny the justice of his claim to an immediate trial.

The operations in North Missouri are not so active as the emergency of the case requires. The outrages are telling to believe that it could be punished in the severest manner. Let the residents along the road be held responsible. Gen. Prentiss is the man to do this if he is spared so grave a charge. troops are somehow as tender toward these secesh neighbors as if they were handling eggs. The road is open to Wellsville from this end, and to Centralia from the other end. The gap to be filled up includes the town of Mexico, the county seat of Audrain county, and when this new link which should be cleaned out. The declarations of the rebels that the road should be destroyed this winter, should bring down the heaviest penalty of martial law on the head of every one upon the offenders. As Jennison says, "Playing war is played out," and if nothing but decapitation will clean out the county, let it come.

Gen. Halleck's Order No. 3 is the laughing stock of the army, and if the truth must be told, Gen. Halleck himself is ashamed of the spirit of it by ordering negroes to be seized to repair the railroad, and by releasing the sixteen held in custody by the sheriff. The order is continually presented as a farce in letter in every camp in the State. They will not execute it and the officers are loth to attempt to force them to do it. Fugitive negroes are treated the same as fugitive white persons. They are subject to the same distinctions in our laws as white, and if set to work, allowed to earn their own wages. What a pity that it is not rescinded by name as in practice.

The protest of Samuel B. Churchill and twenty odd others against the execution of Order No. 24, is about the coolest piece of impudence ever offered before an enlightened community. The parties are careful not to say a word about their loyalty to the United States or the Constitution, but put their case on the broad plea of illegality. They seem to have contemplated the seizure of forts and arsenals, and applauded the trampling down of the American flag—the plea of illegality is rather rich. It is remarked that about thirty-five of the sixty assessed were sensible enough to withhold their names from the protest, and they have avoided the publicity which otherwise would have attached to their names. Those who rushed into print are now known as open traitors, morally if not legally. The most painful part of the affair is that the names of several signers of the protest are those of men born in the North, one of them a prominent shoe merchant, a native of Massachusetts.

Yesterday it was a common remark among Union men that the secesh were exceedingly well pleased with the surrender of Mason and Slidell, and the manner in which they threw out their taunts was outrageous. Their apparent contempt for the humiliating course pursued by our country in the case, is only disappointment that a war with England has been postponed and the advantage to the Southern Confederacy lost for the time. Various expressions among Union men on the subject, and it is frequently said that it is better to gain an important point in international law at the expense of national sensibility rather than take the chance of allowing the Southern traitors to overthrow the Government entirely.

The ice is running in the river quite thick to-day, and the ferry boats find it difficult to cross and re-cross. On Saturday there was a gorge in the middle of the river, and a boat had to be kept in the stream constantly to prevent a blockade.

A TRIP AMONG THE KENTUCKY CAMPS.

The Minnesota Second—The Chicago Zouaves—Elizabethtown—Camp Nevin—Bacon Creek—Munfordville—Affairs at Green River.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MUNFORDVILLE, December 28, 1861.

Leaving the city by the Louisville & Nashville railroad, the country preached the appearance of June in Illinois. Troops guard all the railroad bridges and trestles of any considerable size. At Shepherdsville a regiment is stationed, who also guard Bardstown Junction. At Lebanon Junction the Minnesota Second guard the railroad interests of the Lebanon branch and the bridges over the Rolling Fork and the celebrated trestles north of Muldraugh's Hill. The scenery here is truly magnificent.

Arriving at Elizabethtown we found our old friends the 16th Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Perrine, but separated several days previous for seconds per the Nashville Turnpike, the Second Ohio being left guarding the town.

There are many very warm hearted Union people in Elizabethtown. The citizens speak very highly of the Nineteenth, and seem to regret very much when they were ordered away.

From Camp Washington, at Elizabethtown, we visited Camp Nevin, twelve miles below. Finding that 30,000 soldiers had left that camp within the ten days previous to my arrival, I procured a horse and pushed on to Bacon Creek, at which place it will be recollected that the rebels, two weeks since, burned a railroad bridge some eighty feet long. The bridge was replaced in thirty-six hours, as good as new, by Col. Starkweather's 1st Wisconsin Volunteers. At this place Gen. O. M. Mitchell's (the 2d) division, including the 8th brigade, commanded by Col. Turchin, is located. Seeking the Nineteenth I found them camped upon a hill, nearly surrounded by trees and adjoining the creek, about a mile from the turnpike. The regiment was well drilling the bayonet drill when we arrived, each soldier charging as earnestly as though the veritable rebels were before them. The Colonel, John B. Turchin, was, as usual, busy in directing the machinery of his regiment and brigade.

Our old friend C. Miller, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of Col. Turchin's Brigade, was, perhaps, the most busy officer we met.

The all engrossing subject in camp being the battle at Munfordville, and the probable chances of another engagement near Green River, after seeing our friends and spending the night with the 19th, in company with our friend, Major Fred. Harding, and Lieut. Norman Bridges of the 19th, we started for Munfordville, eight miles from Bacon Creek or Camp Wickliffe.

Arrived at Munfordville at 1 p. m., and here we found the Wisconsin 1st, Col. Starkweather, of Gen. Negley's Brigade, encamped in a field directly in front of the town from the railroad bridge, a part of which was destroyed by the rebel Buckner. Maj. Bingham, of the Wisconsin 1st, offered to pilot us over Green river to the Federal pickets and to the recent battle field, where Col. Willich's regiment, the 32d Indiana, so gallantly and successfully defeated many times their number.

Our troops have constructed a temporary bridge across Green River, about 20 feet from the Railroad Bridge, over which infantry can pass. In approaching the new bridge we passed two batteries—one Stone's battery of Louisville, and Carter's of Indiana; the latter being Jones's rifled cannon and the Parrot gun, each of which did excellent service in scattering the rebels, who attacked Colonel Willich, their shots taking effect two miles distant amid the rebel battery.

The Green River Bridge is one of the best bridges in the South, it being built of cast iron. I will give you a description of it in my next.

Passing over the river and climbing a steep embankment, we found a right angled entrenchment commanding the bridge and railroad, constructed under Gen. Buckner's superintendence. After considerable mediation and study to ascertain on which side was the ditch, we concluded that the redoubtable Buckner was not to be caught like Gen. Pillow in Mexico, with the ditch upon the wrong side, and so had it dug upon both sides.

Finding a band of contrabands employed we chartered it and soon found ourselves at the line of the Federal pickets, in command of Lieutenant Col. Dodge, of the 30th Indiana volunteers, who escorted us over the battle field. All the rebel dead were buried, and sent forward to Nashville. We returned to Munfordsville to view the troops, &c. At this place we find that the Milwaukeans are arranging an excursion to Chicago for New Years. Cannot an extra car be chartered for the friends of the three Illinois regiments here, the 19th, 24th and 34th.

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

Kentucky Military Matters—List of her Loyal Troops—Death of Illinois Volunteers—Military Movements—The Kentucky Confiscation Act, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1861.

The following are the regiments both of cavalry and infantry raised for the war in the State of Kentucky. The list is made up from the official report of Adjutant-General J. W. Finnell:

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18th Kentucky—Col. W. A. Warner, in camp.
19th Kentucky—Col. W. A. Landram, in camp.
24th Kentucky—Col. Thomas D. Sedwick.
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The omission of the 30th regiment in the list is not accounted for by the Adjutant General, and I am unable to explain the cause. The majority of these regiments are full and in the service. The others have either been or are soon to be consolidated with other incomplete regiments. The numbers will be as stated in the above list. The whole force raised in Kentucky aggregates 28,970. The First and Second Kentucky regiments are in Western Virginia. They were not raised under State authority and are not considered in the present report of the Adjutant General. Doubtless a large number of recruits for these two regiments were enlisted in Ohio. It may also be stated with truth, that a large number of recruits have gone from Kentucky to fill up regiments from other States. This is particularly true in the case of German regiments. An Indiana German regiment received two hundred and fifty recruits from this city. Other instances may be quoted. Kentucky has not raised any exclusive German regiment.

Among the published list of deaths among the volunteers in the city hospitals, I find but a few from your State, and one or two from your more northern neighbors. Among the deaths for the week ending December 27th, are:

Ambrose Rachee, Company H, 24th Illinois Infantry.
J. D. Morrow, Company H, 1st Michigan Infantry.
Edward F. Branham, Company F, 24 Minnesota Infantry.

A large number of prisoners have lately been added to the large list of the rebels now occupying the prisons in this city. Some fourteen came in on Sunday, nine of whom were lately captured by a Capt. Netter, at a station on the Memphis branch railroad, within 10 miles of Russellville and 50 of Bowling Green.

Col. Kenneth's 4th Ohio cavalry came over from Jeffersonville, yesterday, and after marching through the streets, departed for Lebanon, where they will join Gen. Nelson's Division, and see some active service.

A movement has been made or is made ere this from Catlettsburg, upon Humphrey Marshall, who is reported to be fortifying himself at Prestonsburg. Two Ohio regiments, Col. Laban T. Moore's 14th Kentucky, Col. Ludsay's 22d Kentucky, and Col. Garfield's regiment, all under command of Col. Garfield, were to have embarked at Catlettsburg last week, and in all probability did so. Marshall's force will exceed that of Col. Garfield's, if the report be true that he has 6,500 troops. But so grossly has the number of the rebels in this region been in former instances, been exaggerated, that I am in no hurry generally to believe such statements. Garfield has been amply supplied with transportation, as well as cavalry and artillery. He has half a regiment of cavalry and two full batteries of heavy field ordnance. It was thought that Col. Garfield would move on Monday or Tuesday, and would ascend the river to Louisa, and thence march by land to attack the redoubtable fat knights.

The Kentucky Legislature passed a substitute for the confiscation act of Congress, which it is intended to enforce in lieu of that act. It provides that the property of rebels who may have remained in the so-called Southern Confederacy for thirty days shall be subject to attachment. The thirty days having expired in the cases of Gen. Simeon B. Buckner, Col. Wm. Preston and Ex. Crutchfield of this city, attachments were issued in the Chancery Court, on Saturday, against the estates of these men. The property attached will aggregate a value of $60,000.

Quartermaster Swords of this department has been dispatched to Cincinnati for the immediate shipment of all the lumber, harness, wagons and ambulances at that point.

The Rebel Evacuation of Galveston Confirmed—The Reason.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 21st inst. states that Galveston has been evacuated, and the most valuable property, public and private, was being removed to Houston. Hon. Wm. P. Hill arrived at home a few days ago, from whom we gain substantially the following facts:

On the 20th ult., a council of war was held at Galveston, at which it was determined that it was impossible to defend the city successfully. The largest guns at the fortifications upon the island were 32-pounders, smooth bore, having a range exceeding two miles, while the enemy's guns were of the largest calibre, shooting with accuracy three or four miles. To await an attack was simply to invite the surrender of the whole of our troops and the city, without the power of inflicting injury upon the assailants. It was thought best, therefore, under all the circumstances to evacuate Galveston, and occupy a position in the rear of the city, so as to repel any advance of the Federal troops after they had landed.

In consequence of this determination, an order was issued for the removal of all the hospital patients from Galveston to Houston, which was accomplished immediately. All the public and private property was being rapidly removed to Houston, when Judge Hill left Galveston. The proprietor of the *News* had rented a house in Houston, and announced that his next issue would be printed in that city, and all the other newspaper establishments it is supposed, have done the same. The guns have been removed from the different fortifications, and the troops have fallen back to the terminus of the railroad bridge on the island, and a still larger force stationed at Virginia Point, on the mainland.

It seems that Gen. Herbert has been notified of a contemplated attack, but is not advised as to the first point that may be assailed.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Official Correspondence.

SEWARD'S LETTER IN FULL.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday morning publishes the official correspondence between the United States and England on the Mason-Slidell question. This correspondence would occupy nearly five columns of our paper, and we give therefore simply Mr. Seward's letter in full, with a brief resume of the others, which will serve to supply the place of the unsatisfactory mangle made by the telegraph.

The correspondence opens with Mr. Seward's letter to Minister Adams, under date of November 30, in which, after complimenting him for his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner, he speaks of the Trent affair as a new incident—to be met and disposed of by the two Governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted. Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the night with the 19th, in company with our friend, Major Fred. Harding, and Lieut. Norman Bridges of the 19th, we started for Munfordsville, eight miles from Bacon Creek or Camp Wickliffe.

Arrived at Munfordsville at 1 p. m., and here we found the Wisconsin 1st, Col. Starkweather, of Gen. Negley's Brigade, encamped in a field directly in front of the town from the railroad bridge, a part of which was destroyed by the rebel Buckner. Maj. Bingham, of the Wisconsin 1st, offered to pilot us over Green river to the Federal pickets and to the recent battle field, where Col. Willich's regiment, the 32d Indiana, so gallantly and successfully defeated many times their number.

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CATARRH!!!

DR. SHELLEY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD,

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes,

CATARRH then Consumption, and by

the time it reaches the latter, it is generally

too late for medicine to do more than relieve

CATARRH, and the surest WAY to cure CONSUMPTION

is to get rid of CATARRH at once.

Thousands of Cultured as they generally appear

CATARRH in their worst forms, are every day

CATARRH relieved. Persons suffering from a cold,

CATARRH in the head, frequent attacks, and are more

CATARRH than they have apparently realized, by this cold

CATARRH change of temperature, this head

CATARRH discharges, this

CATARRH dropping into the throat, and a

CATARRH cough becoming fixed and deep seated,

CATARRH which tightens the chest, and changes the

CATARRH voice, and changed in quality; these

CATARRH symptoms, and many more not mentioned,

CATARRH are sure to follow, and the victim is on the

CATARRH road to the tomb, and all for the want of

CATARRH a remedy to break up a cold in the head.

CATARRH Dr. SHELLEY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, at

CATARRH once relieves the head, and in a few days

CATARRH entirely cures the worst cases of CATARRH.

CATARRH Price of CATARRH REMEDY, $1 per bottle.

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CATARRH country. Depot for CATARRH REMEDY, at

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DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

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For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

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FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

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IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES,

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UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION,

DEBILITY,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

SOUR STOMACH, ERUPTIONS,

SICK HEADACHE, PIMPLES,

HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR EMFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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In Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Whites, all Uterine Diseases, Nervous Debility, or Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without powerful drugs, injurious instruments or nauseous mixtures. Ladies can rely on having their case treated with honor and secrecy, and may rest assured that no one will give advice unless necessary.

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The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1863. dc23-1342-tf

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REV. E. N. HUNTLEY, REV. R. M. PATTERSON, D. D., REV. JOHN M. ELLIOTT, REV. WM. T. BRANTLY, and REV. E. BEADLE, D.D., Committee of Instruction.

PETER PAGE, Secretary.

Lake Forest, Dec. 24, 1862. dc24-1-1m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Fifth Year in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable information, on application by mail or otherwise.

Lake Forest, December 1861. R. DICKINSON.

dc20-1042-1m

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It is newest and contains nearly all new matter, combining a very attractive Manual for singing Schools, and a very extensive Musical Library, in one volume. For sale by all Booksellers generally. Mailed on receipt of $1 per copy. Published by MASON BROTHERS, New York.

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dc20-1042-1m ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

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dc20-1037-1m

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge on the War.

Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, whose lofty patriotism and burning eloquence are illustrious in the midst of the treason and rebellion around him, is before the public with another powerful article, in the *Danville Quarterly Review*, on this civil war, its nature and end. All of his views are as forcible and so ably supported, and the whole argument so complete, that the entire article deserves a wide circulation, and should be put in pamphlet form and scattered broadcast among the people. It is an unanswerable argument against the barbarism and wickedness of the revolt. The distinguished divine commences by showing that the restoration of peace to be impossible, except on the condition of the preservation of the Federal Union and Constitution. He shows clearly that no division of the country can be agreed upon, and he says:

"We readily admit that there is hardly an imaginable contingency in which the Confederate government can ever conquer, or the nation ever concede any boundary that ought to be an allowable basis of peace. But this only shows how clear it is that the nation can contemplate no alternative but triumph or ruin; and that the conviction against its peace and glory have rapidly plunged into a wicked rebellion, which would have no result but the subjugation of the whole nation, or their own destruction. At first, their pretext was—the right of each State to secede. Now, they seek to conquer States that refuse to secede—perfidious, at first, to all the States; perfidious now to each separate State.

"In the same spirit of fearless justice, we now give expression to our grateful and confiding admiration of conduct on the part of the North, full of high and multiplied proofs of wisdom, magnanimity and heroism.

"We still await, still confidently expect the counter-revolution throughout the South—which, under ordinarily wise and courageous treatment, would have crushed the secession conspiracy, as soon as it had developed its nature, spirit, and designs—but which must now extinguish it when its course is run. The grounds upon which we expect it, instead of being removed, are every way confirmed by the progress of events. It is more certain now, than it was at first, that the conspirators have reason to dread, and that loyal persons may confidently rely on the resolute purpose of the American people to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, so that the assurance of, unavoidable failure to the cause, and of speedy and complete deliverance to the other, becomes day by day the very nourishment of the reaction which is inevitable in its set time.

"The innumerable facts, which, in a thousand ways, reach us from the whole area covered by the usurped power of the Confederate Government, confirm, in the public mind, the conviction already stated. On the one hand, there comes up a subdued but incessant wail of a loyal people groaning for deliverance; on the other, a fierce cry for blood and plunder, inlaced with a wild clamor about credit and unanimity. The nation pities and heeds that wail of our brethren, and, by God's help, will make it audible throughout the earth, as a lesson to all complotters in treason.

"These are episodes in the history of nations. No people has escaped them; it is the feeble only that perish. Out of them; the great survive them, and become greater.

"The secessionists would have mankind believe that their conduct is prompted by the most elevated principles, and directed by the noblest instincts. In illustration of these pretensions, those who were in the highest civil stations plundered the Government under which they were Senators, Members of Congress, and Cabinet officers; those who were in the naval and military service betrayed the flag of their country and deliver it, by not only strong places, but the troops confided to them; those who had the opportunity robbed the Government of money; those who were on foreign diplomatic service used their positions to the greatest possible injury of the nation; and if there were any exceptions of honorable conduct amongst them (we do not know of a single one) they occurred among those of subordinate rank, and have been concealed by their comrades as marks of weakness. All those degrading evidences of the total demoralization of the party occurred in that stage of the conspiracy immediately preparatory to the commencement of hostilities by them."

These random extracts will give the spirit of the article; to its argument no extracts, of course, can render justice. The writer concludes:

"The indispensable elements of success are, Intelligence, Virtue, and Religion—four of our political system, in its whole purity, its whole force, and its whole extent; and, externally, the complete independence of the nation of all foreign powers. In unfolding the forces of our immediate necessity is to extinguish, at whatever costs, this civil war. In preserving the Union, our immediate necessity is to repel, amicably if we can, with arms if need be, and at every hazard, all foreign interference in any part of this rebellion. We are able, if we require it at our hands to do both, by His help. Our star is set when we fail of doing either. With nations, there is a great choice in the way of dissolution. They choose between the contempt and the veneration of the human race."

Floyd's Campaign in Western Virginia—Cowardice of the Thieving Traitor.

[From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.]

General Floyd's retreat from Cotton Hill having been referred to by his friends as a proof of his masterly skill as a tactician, we invite attention to the following letter. It gives, we doubt not, an honest and truthful, as well as detailed account of the most disgraceful rout that our armies have suffered during the war. The unfortunate affair eclipses all the rising fame of General Floyd, and ends the ill-fated campaign in Western Virginia in a blaze of glory for the Yankees.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.]

CAMP CANTONMENT VIRGINIA, Dec. 10, 1861.

Perhaps you have not had a correct detailed account of Gen. Floyd's retreat from Cotton Hill, although your may have heard various accounts about it. I was at Meadow Bluff at the time of the retreat, but soon after left there, and joined the brigade here two days ago, and have carefully taken notes from accounts of the retreat furnished me by various officers. It is another dark shadow in the campaign of Western Virginia. It is an event that gives encouragement and emboldens the enemy on all sides.

On the evening of Nov. 10 the enemy made strong demonstrations on Cotton Hill, off on attack on the next day, and Gen. Floyd ordered the army to fall back three miles, to Dickinson's encampment, where the fortifications were known to be reported. He stated that the enemy were advancing to Fayetteville, to cut off our retreat and surround our brigade. This news caused Gen. Floyd to order a retreat, which took place about 8 o'clock at night, when the brigade retreated back to Fayetteville, two and a half miles, and halted to repose the road which the enemy were expected to come in to attempt to cut off our retreat. Here the brigade remained all night, without fires, shelter, victuals or repose, when they were ordered to continue their retreat. This was on the morning of the 13th, when the report that the enemy was marching to Fayetteville to cut off our retreat proved to be false, as the scouts returned and reported no enemy near. The brigade continued to march ten miles on the 13th, and halted at Camp McCoy for the night. During the whole of the retreat, thus far, there was a great deal of excitement, fear, and especially loss of luggage, property and provisions; and on the night of the 14th, they burned about 300 tents, several bales of new blankets and overcoats, a number of mess chests, camp equipage of all kinds, and four barrels were burst, contents scattered on the ground, and all kinds of provisions wasted and destroyed, all to prevent the enemy from getting them. Wagoners were compelled to take the horses from the wagons, mount them, and fly for safety, leaving about fifteen wagons in the hands of the enemy.

On the morning of the 14th the brigade took up their march for Lewisburg, a road had gone but two miles when it was reported that the enemy were near and rushing on the brigade. At this the cavalry under Col. Caskie were ordered back to scout the country and ascertain the enemy's distance. When they had gone back two miles they met the enemy's pickets advancing. Col. Croghan ordered his men to dismount, though he did not, when the picket of the enemy fired on him and he fell mortally wounded. His men took him up, and carried him some two hundred yards to a house, when they discovered that the enemy—who were formed into a V, to flank our cavalry, and the signal for them was the fire of the pickets in the road who had killed the colonel—were closing in, and the colonel told them to fly and save themselves for he was dying. At the moment those who were with the colonel discovered that their horses had been taken by the Yankee pickets, who had rushed upon them, they turned and fled, and the whole cavalry came with fire minutes of all being cut off and captured.

The cavalry then all swept on abreast until they came up with that part of the infantry, and proclaimed that the enemy were pursuing in double-quick time. Then appeared a scene in our army indescribable, and of terrific confusion. As the word the enemy are pursuing, all broke off in a wild run, some so frightened that they threw away their knapsacks, and all they had—but gun and knife to defend themselves with. It required great effort upon the part of the officers, who were cool, to prevent a perfect rout. The enemy seemed to have the advantage, and pursued faster than our men could retreat, and came upon them even with the cannon, and fired six shots upon the rear of the brigade. The road was so bad and muddy that the brigade could not march more than 8 miles a day. There had been so much rain and snowing along the road that it was a perfect mire, about half a leg deep, and all had to wade right through it.

After this day the brigade continued its retreat on towards Fayetteville, but with a great deal of toil and difficulty, and finally encamped here on the 24th of November. This encampment is near Petersburg, in the county of Monroe county, and it is expected that the brigade will winter near here.

W. L. B.

Dalton Guard, Phillips Legion.

Deserves a Brigadiership.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 25th.]

If we could elect our generals, and the question were to-day submitted to the people, Col. Jennison would receive the unanimous vote of the people of Kansas. Mention the name of Jennison and all loyal men exclaim, "He is the man for us." They say so because he is efficient, energetic, fearless, and true. Where he marches, victory follows, and foes are killed. He has the full confidence of soldiers and citizens, and has gained success by deserving it.

Many influential papers, and more leading men, have asked the Government to make Col. Jennison a Brigadier General. Gonrad Hunter has written an earnest letter to Secretary Cameron asking for his appointment.

Will the voice of the people be heard? The friends of Col. Jennison will be fold. "One hundred and ten Brigadiers have already been made;" and the reply might be given that not one in ten of them is fit to command a hundred men. Shall Jennison be kept out because idiots have been let in?

Kansas has more than six thousand men in the field, and has not been allowed a Brigadier General.

A London Hoax.

The following paragraph, from the London *Times* of the 11th, shows to what petty slander that journal descends to inflame the English people against the Americans:

"RETURN OF EMIGRANTS.—A party of returned emigrants from America, passengers by the Niagara, arrived yesterday at the Euston terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway from New York, via Liverpool. They consisted chiefly of persons of small means who had left this country four or five years ago, and established themselves as shopkeepers in New York and Boston. One cause of their return is stated to have been the assassination of *British residents* by *people of the lower class of the population since the affair of the Trent*. They state that numerous English families are leaving the Northern States in apprehension of a war breaking out with England."

From the Illinois 37th.

A letter from a private in Co. Julius White's 37th Illinois regiment of this city, dated at Boonville, Missouri, the day before Christmas, represents that they suffer under a deficiency of outfit which we the more regret, in that the uniforms were made in this city. The writer says:

"We, of the 37th, have been fortunate in getting tolerably good clothing, although they, I think, are not of the best material. I mean that of the lining of our pants; the pockets and half the lining of our overcoats, and two buttons off each our jackets are the soundness. The latter does not materially affect our comfort, the only objection is, it don't come up to the Regulations;" but the former does operate rather strongly on our nerves, and if we could get hold of some of Uncle Sam's contractors we would, by common consent impart our "limpid and transparent" (physiological of course) in such a way as to give them something like a manipulated, temporary ague.

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CHANDLER & FULLER'S

$30 Thirty Dollar $30

SEWING MACHINE,

Having the

NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,

Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest.

Double-Threaded Machine

Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.

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dec17-2150-1m

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SEWING MACHINES.

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$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest Sewing Machine in the market.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, renders it even more perfect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We refer to the following gentlemen for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, and we will stand on a hair-trigger basis, ready to go, so that a person can commence work at once.

The machine will stand on a hair-trigger basis, and are warranted by a trade. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work. Everything stamped with our name. ☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. New York Office, 505 Broadway.

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[dc21-3776-1y]

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Send request stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 56 LAKE STREET (up-stairs). [dc16-1-1y

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☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. sau31-y724m

Legal Notices.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS been made in the payment of a certain Judgment Note, dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1862, and due and payable in one year after date, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) and interest at the rate of ten percent per annum, which said note is described in said amount by a certain Mortgage, executed by Henry L. Wilson and Anna L. Wilson, wife of said Henry L., dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 46, Page 464 of Mortgages.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, viz.—Lot number two (2), in Block number fourteen (14), be the same more or less, situate in Ryan Park, in Cook County, Illinois; and, also, a two story house and barn, or building, situated on said premises, or enough thereof to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

ELISHA BAYLEY,

Chaplin & Fay, Attorneys. dec31-d3-3t

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1863. Philip J. Price and Jane Price, Jr., Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard.—At Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon that a writ of attachment against the estate and effects of the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, for the sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred Dollars, was issued out of the Superior Court of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, unless you, the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1863, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' declaration, filed in the said cause, a decree pro confesso will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and the matters in said declaration mentioned will be taken as confessed, and such judgment and costs will be rendered against you.

THOMAS R. CARTER, Clerk.

BAILEY & GRAY, PLT'F'S ATT'YS. dec31-w3w

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INvited until the 2nd day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Government with BEEF CATTLE, at New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, from the 1st day of March, 1863, to the 30th day of June, 1863, inclusive, under the contract for that period.

Bidders will state the number of cattle they can furnish and receive the right to call for any number between the above limits.

Each bid or Cattle delivered or shall average at least 1,200 pounds gross, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross when delivered.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes or Gold, at the option of the Contractor. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond.

Bids are to be direct

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862.

THE CITY.

No Paper.

To-day being New Year's, and desirous of extending to our employees an opportunity of participating in the courtesies of the day, no paper will be issued from this office until to-morrow afternoon, at the usual hour of issue.

To Our Patrons.

In accordance with their annual custom, to-day the carriers of the TRIBUNE will wait upon our patrons, whom they have faithfully served, with a little song and the New Year's greeting. They desire a mutual extension of courtesies upon this, the commencement of a New Year of duty and labor.

☞ The Post Office will open to-day at the usual hour, 8 a. m., and, after the Eastern mails are distributed, will close at 1 p. m.

RENOVAL.—The office of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad has been removed from Dickey's Block to the Masonic Temple, No. 69 Dearborn street.

DIARIES FOR 1862.—Mr. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, has large stock of diaries and daily journals for 1862, which he is selling at *very low prices.*

A LITTLE GIRL LOST.—A little girl about six years of age, parted from her friends at the exhibition of Tom Thumb yesterday afternoon, has been taken in charge by a lady at the Tremont House, where she may be found.

☞ The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for Aged Ladies, will be held on Thursday the 2d of January, at the residence of Mrs. Raymond, No. 180 Wabash AVENUE, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Mr. Dyo will commence the winter term of his Adult Singing School next Friday evening, Jan. 3d, at the Musical Union Academy, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, commencing at 7 o'clock. His Juvenile Singing School and Piano classes, will commence on Saturday morning, Jan. 4th, at 9 o'clock, in the same place. The first lesson free.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The policies of the old New York Life, will soon protect a great proportion of our citizens if we may judge by the unprecedented success of its Agents in this city. Should the policies written by them be kept up, Chicago will in time draw $394,500 from this office for the business of the past three months alone.

DR. HUNTER'S LETTER.—In another column will be found the letter of Dr. Hunter, upon "Asthma," to which we direct the attention of our readers. The disease is not an unfrequent one throughout the entire West, and the Doctor's letter is on this account valuable for its information, and worthy a candid perusal.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At a regular communication of Washtenaw Lodge held at Masonic Temple, Tuesday evening 24th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. E. Church, W. M.; G. S. Barstow, S. W.; O. W. Barrett, J. W.; J. P. Brewster, Treas.; H. W. Zimmerman, Secy.; S. W. Wheeler, S. D.; Louis Sloam, J. D.; W. B. Sloam, S. S.; Bro. M. C.—J. S.; J. S. Russell, Tyler.

OFFICE JOURNALS FOR 1862.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have received from Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, publishers, 45 Maiden Lane, New York, an invoice of their celebrated Daily Journals, various sizes, which from the well known reputation of the manufacturers, will equal if not excel those of other manufacture. Strong's Family Expense Book is also at McNally & Co.'s. No thorough housekeeper should be without it.

PERSONAL.—We learn that George M. Gray, Esq., who has been connected with the Michigan Southern Railroad as General Passenger Agent from the very inauguration of the road, with high satisfaction to the public and advantage to the company, is about to retire from his position, his other business operations requiring his entire attention. Mr. Gray's successor has not yet been named. In fact the appointment has not yet been canvassed by the officers of the road.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening Christian Zimmak and his wife, residing at No. 82 Ross street, North Division, retired to rest in their usual health. At about one o'clock this morning Mrs. Zimmak was awakened by the groans of her husband, whom she found suffering from an attack of cramp, to which he had for a long time been subject. She arose forwards and, and when she arose this morning he was dead. The deceased was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. His mother died also suddenly of cramp. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

THE LONDON ART JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER.—The "Art Journal" for December is now being issued to subscribers, a splendid number and fitly closing a volume replete with rich attractions. The next year will give the volume a feature of exceeding interest in the attention it will pay to the forthcoming World's Fair, and never was there a better time to subscribe for this standard periodical than now. It may be had at the Chicago Agency of Messrs. Virtue & Co., No. 117 South Clark street, in Calhoun Building, together with a large variety of their valuable Art publications.

ANOTHER JUVENILE ENLISTMENT.—Judge Drummond, of the United States Court, yesterday issued a writ of *habeas corpus* calling upon Col. Gilbert W. Cumming, of the Fifty-first regiment, now at Camp Douglas, to surrender to the said Court the body of one Emory Tower, detained by him in custody as a volunteer. The cause will be heard on Thursday by Judge Drummond, should Col. Cumming comply with the demand. The father of the recruit in question, in his petition for the above writ, sets forth that his son is only in the 16th month; that his death we ordain all to sensible loss. That as military men, our faith in him was unbounded, and that by his zeal and energy, he has rendered our regiment a source of congratulation to ourselves and an object of pride to our friends.

NOTICE.—That to his relatives and friends we tender our sincere sympathy and crave of them the good privilege of mingling with their sorrow a tear.

We are writing as the last grain is falling from the glass and the solemn bells are announcing the close of 1861—a year momentous in its issues, pregnant with great results, and kindly in its offices.

It is the year which in all coming ages will be marked with a white stone, as productive of manifold blessings to our country, although the Clouds seem now big with portentous evils.

It is a year of immeasurable importance to us as a city; witnessing the downfall of a rotten currency, the material expansion of our business interests, commercial and manufacturing; a rapid increase of population, a magical growth and a large as well as beautiful building improvement. It has brought joy and blessings to many households, and has darkened many heathstones with grief well nigh irreparable, but has been impartial in its distribution of the good and evil of this world.

It has witnessed the culmination of the most atrocious conspiracy against a great and good Government the "world has ever seen; the mightiest uprising of a people in arms the world has ever known. The present year will witness the overthrow of this monstrous and wicked rebellion and the complete eradication of slavery, the tap root of all our troubles, the only stain upon our national escutcheon.

For our own part, we have much for which to thank the old year; for a rapid increase of circulation; for a large expansion of advertising patronage, and for renewed assurances that the great popular heart beats in unison with the eternal principles of Justice, Humanity, Liberty and Reason, and that we are still spared to enunciate and defend them, and that we may send back to the people the assurances that it shall still be our delight and duty to defend them in the years coming as in the years past.

In all lights the retrospect shows brightly that the New Year opens with the cheering fact that as individuals, as a newspaper, as a city, and as a country, we have no backward steps to regret.

And so while the last grain is falling and the solemn bells are tolling, and peace and quiet brood over the sleeping city with their loving wings, we shake hands with this New Year of our Lord, 1862, trusting that to all of our large family circle of readers, in city and in country, it may prove a year of blessing and plenty, rich with harvests and profits, and abundant in the fruition of their best hopes; and that at its close the circle may still be integral in all its parts and intimate in all its relations.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—The case of John Casey and Mary Toomy, charged with larceny of $150 from Mrs. Moody, the keeper of a house of bad repute on the North side, was brought before Justice Davis at the Police Court yesterday, but from a lack of evidence on the part of the prosecution was continued until Saturday afternoon, to be taken up in the Recorder's Court Room. The attorney for the defense brought a certificate from the Clerk of the Recorder's Court setting forth that the prosecuting witness, Mary Moody, had been sent to the State Penitentiary for the crime of larceny, and that, although pardoned out, this fact unqualified her for giving testimony in a court of justice. There seemed, therefore, to be no testimony against these defendants, and probably taking it for granted that there would be none hereafter produced, the court, accordingly, held Mary Toomy in her own recognizance to appear next Saturday and allowed her to depart.

There are some interesting points connected with the defendants in this case, taken in connection with the court before which they are to be examined. Mary Toomy is not yet eighteen. Four years ago she attended a school in this city, of which Mr. Atwater, Clerk of the Police Court, was preceptor. She was of poor parentage. She then entered an eating house, where she filled a menial but honorable position until she met a young man who took his meals at the place. She became his victim about a year since. Now, and for some months past, her path has been downward. Some time since she was arraigned on suspicion of robbing a man of his watch. Yesterday she was brought up, as stated, for a similar offence, committed on the property of a woman with whom she has made her home for some time. John Casey, the other defendant, is a man who, until the present, has not been accused of any criminal act. He was one of the trainers of Bendigo, the prize fighter, and took part in the late affair at Wright Station.

The Great Western Railway of Canada.

A very foolish attempt was attempted to be made upon the Great Western Railway of Canada, at the late meeting of the Merchants' Association. When Canada is in a state of war it will be quite time enough either to reject railroad communications between Detroit and Niagara Falls, or still better—step in and take it, but until then, a company should not suffer which has done much for the growth and progress of the Northwest. Its continued prosperity is a subject for congratulation, in should it fail—the sword of the party, that with constant watching and prayer, they may be able to withstand and overcome all the wiles of the adversary.

There has been drawn from the Depository 307 Bibles, and 856 Testaments, valued at $1,192; distitute families and persons by Tract and Sunday School visitors and others, costing $301.89.

The following is a statement in number and cost of Bibles and Testaments gratuitously distributed by the Society for the past year:

Bibles 774,	at 1.19;	at a cost of $1,941.19.
Furnished to Township Societies		$168.85
" to County	"	486.45
" to Life Members of Am. B. Soc.		74.91
" Am. B. Soc. by order of A. Board		
" Agent		21.05
Sales at the Depository		901.57
Total		$3,840.46

Making the total number of books distributed the past year 5,670 Bibles and 13,626 Testaments, valued at $3,840.46; and a total aggregate since the organization of the Society of 101,854 volumes of sacred Scriptures.

There are now in the Depository 1,390 Bibles, 4,197 Testaments, valued at $3,477.56.

And the Society is in a prosperous all sources by the Treasurer's Report is $3,920.46.

The receipts the past year from Church collections, Sales at Depository, and from county Societies are as follows:

Cash on hand for last report	$149.69
" from sales at Depository	901.34
" sales by County Agent	37.91
" sales by Township Societies	601.51
Rec'd. from Rev. Dr. Clapp Synod Meeting	13.00
" Indiana street M. E. Church	81.35
" Jefferson street M. E. Church	46.50
" Desplaines street M. E. Church	34.19
" Van Buren street Church	17.00
" Bethesda M. E. Church	5.00
" Wabash av. M. E. Church	21.60
" Clybourne av. M. E. Church	10.65
" Swedish M. E. Church	1.00
" African M E. Church	2.77
" First Presbyterian Church	116.51
" Second "	325.50
" Third "	50.00
" Westminster "	40.00
" Edwards "	1.79
" Reformed "	25.63
" North "	3.00
" South "	2.00
" United "	5.00
" First Congregational Church	76.61
" Plymouth "	17.46
" Tabernacle "	60.00
" St. James "	6.00
" St. John's "	5.00
" Ch. Holy Communion	1.00
" Christ Church	5.00
" Grace "	11.00
" Ascension "	3.00
" First Reformed Dutch Church	6.49
" South Ger. Evangl Association	15.00
" North "	20.00
" West Ind. st. Norw'n Lutheran	9.92
" Bethel "	5.00
" Church of Our Saviour	20.00
" St. Paul Ger. Evangelical	39.35
" Berean Baptist Church	20.00
" Bethel "	5.07
" First Unitarian "	18.00
" Unity "	5.00
" First Universalist	13.55
" New Jerusalem "	5.00
" Sundry subscriptions	147.95
	$4,230.43

The expenditures have been as follows:

By amount paid to American Bible Society	$1804.89
" " Discount on 111 currency	112.75
" " Printing	72.00
" " Rent of Depository	200.00
" " Freight on books	164.59
" " Exchange, sundry expenses Depository	9.05
" " Advertising services	452.79
On hand (balance)	466.60
	$3920.46

NOTE.—Collections were made in the Clark-st. M. E. Church and Trinity Church, early in the year, since the last Annual Meeting, which should have been included in the printed report of last year, but which ought to have been embraced in the collections of 1861.

The expenditure of the Society the past year for gratuitous distribution, services of agents and expenses of the Depository have been over $300 greater than the receipts from churches and township societies, thereby preventing us from contributing to the funds of the American Bible Society, to enable it to furnish the Bible to portions of the country and the world more destitute and needy than our own.

The Committee can but hope that the collections in all the churches will be increased the coming year, else it will be necessary to curtail the operations of the Society at a time when there is every reason that they should be greatly enlarged rather than diminished.

If an additional motive were needed to urge us to the continued or increased circulation of the Bible, it might be found in our own appreciation of the divine commands and promises. Would we be willing to do without or give up the Bible for any other book? There cannot be a question as to our preference. If, then, the Bible is so precious and important to us it is equally so to others, and it becomes our bounden duty to place it in the hands of as many of our fellow beings as possible, both in our own or foreign lands.

If the necessities and destitutions of this World are precious in sickness and distress its commands are no less important in all the every day concerns of life, and should be enforced on all, as far as the increased circulation will lend thereto. Therefore, it becomes the duty of this Society, so far as it has the means to furnish this Book to all not already possessed of it—to the child just learning, or now able to read, to the youth and middle-aged, to the old man, whose dim vision can but just pick out the precious promises which will sustain his faltering steps as he nears the end of his earthly pilgrimage. To furnish it to the weary traveler when he finds a transient home in one of our large hotels, that he may there drink of that living water from the smitten rock, and be refreshed and strengthened for the great journey of life.

To furnish it to the sailor, whose home is on the deep, that he may often consult the chart which on every page points to him heaven and the way to it; to the soldier, that he may find him to that Saviour who, with a word, commanded the winds and the waves, and they were still.

To furnish it to the soldier, that when in camp, or on the battle field, and peace may most surely be met with the Bible.

Which he supported in a speech of much power and eloquence. We regret that our limits will not permit a more extended notice of his effort.

The choir then sang the 2d hymn (Prayer Book.)

Father of mercies! in thy word
What charms invite the pious soul!
For ever be thy Name adored
For these celestial lines.

Rev. W. W. Patton then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the efficiency of the Church is measured by the individual interest of its members in the Word of God, therefore a more earnest and diligent study of that Word should be urged upon all professing Christians.

And the Rev. James Pratt, D. D., the following:

Resolved, That the assembling of large bodies of men in our military camps, opens a wide door of usefulness, and that it is our imperative duty to supply them with the Bible in our land.

These two resolutions were supported with eloquent remarks, by both gentlemen, the reports of which we are compelled to omit, for the reason above stated.

The meeting of the Society for the election of officers will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church this evening.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the meeting of the Society held last evening at the Second Presbyterian Church, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

J. S. REYNOLDS—President.
G. C. Cook, L. B. Taft, L. D. Olmsted, Vice-Presidents.
T. B. Carter, Secretary.
C. B. Nolan, Treasurer.

CHURCH TREASURERS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. G. Downs, First Presbyterian Church; S. D. Ward, Second Church; H. H. Skinner, Third Church; H. W. King, Westminster Church; E. H. Hinsdale, Fourth Church; W. Calvary Church; E. S. Williams, North Church; Wm. G. Holmes, South Church; G. Burgess, Edwards Church; Alexander, United Church; Robert Clark, Reformed Church.

METHODIST.

M. B. Clancey, Clark street Church; C. B. Hartt, Wabash Avenue; M. Lull, Scott St. Church; Indiana street Church; S. Farwell, Jefferson street Church; N. Polhyr, First Indiana street Church; Alice Drake, Wesleyan street Church; S. S. Parker, Sedgwick street Church.

EPISCOPAL.

J. A. Parsons, Trinity Church; R. Taylor, Church of the Atonement; A. Iiesler, St. John's Church; H. W. Hinsdale, Grace Church; G. S. Hibbard, Church of the Holy Communion; W. W. James Church; W. W. Allport, Church of the Holy Communion; A. C. Calkins, Christ Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

P. Carpenter, First Church; P. C. Whitmarsh, Plymouth Church; S. S. Bliss, New England Church; C. V. Gates, South Church; C. Goodwin, Salem Church.

BAPTIST.

H. B. Smith, First Church; C. N. Holden, Tabernacle Church; T. S. Dickinson, Edina Place Church; Mr. Gates, Berean Church; Edward T. Griffin, North Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

S. D. Kimbark, 1st Church.

J. H. Gray, Unitarian Church; A. Carter, Unity Church; A. Bennett, New Jerusalem Church; B. Vandervelt, First Dutch Church; Hartman Lindhamm, Second Dutch Church; Anderson, West Indiana street Lutheran Evangelical Church; Mr. Olsen, Swedish Church; J. Letz, German Lutheran Church; C. J. Anderson, Swedish Lutheran Church; C. W. Anderson, Swedish Evangelical Church; Mr. Schmidt, Chicago Avenue German M. E. Church; J. Pisch, Van Buren street German M. E. Church; A. Voss, Harrison street German M. E. Church; Mr. Gerdish M. E. Church; — Quinn, African M. E. Church; G. Gurney, Bethel Church; F. W. Vogt, North German Evangelical Association; Victor Walter, South German Evangelical Association.

BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE YEAR.—The following is a statement of the business transacted in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of Illinois for the year 1861:

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Common Law*, Trials by jury, 217; trials by court and assessments on defaults, 5; total, 222. *Chancery*, Decrees made, 93. U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Admiralty causes, 4; criminal trials, 4; habeas corpus, 3—total 39. Number of days spent in session, 266.

The foregoing does not include causes settled by the parties and dismissed from the docket without judgment, other than for costs.

Legal Intelligence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge Drummond. No. 627 chancery. Chas. P. Williams *vs.* Sylvester Lind, *et al.* Report of master confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown. No. 100, chancery. Joel N. White *vs.* same. Report of master confirmed. No. 461, chancery. Louis D. Hoard *vs.* Sidney S. Durfee, *et al.* Master's report confirmed and decreed. No. 465—chancery; Elisha D. Whitney *et al. vs.* J. R. Mills *et al.* Philip Hoyne appointed special commissioner to whom report is to be made. No. 626 chancery. Dwight Cutler *et al. vs.* Charles Walraver *et al.*; leave given to file plea. No. 564—F. Butterfield *vs.* C. W. Goodman; petition for rule against the sheriff. No. 731 —J. M. Beebe *vs.* J. W. Beresford; same disposal.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 21,209, Chancery, Thomas E. Livingston *vs.* Mary Livingston. This is a suit for divorce, commenced last December. Yesterday the defendant came before the Court by her attorneys, Messrs. Adams and Davis, and prayed that an order be made and entered in the case that the complainant furnish the defendant alimony during the pendency of the cause and until its final determination. She also asks that the plaintiff furnish her the necessary means for defending the same and her reasonable counsel and solicitor's fees. Ordered for the complainant to show cause why such entry should not be made. The grounds for the divorce are habitual drunkenness on the part of the defendant.

☞ **New Years' Gifts** can probably be better selected from the stock of A. H. Miller, corner of Lake and Clark streets, than at any other place in the city. They import direct and also manufacture, making their stock of jewelry, silver and fancy ware the largest and best selected in the city.

THE BOSTON LION WHIPPED WITHOUT A BATTLE.—Vinton conducts his establishment upon the *American* plan—the only *true* plan—with the best the market affords, at the lowest prices, and upon a *war* footing. 77 South Clark street.

☞ **For Holiday Presents** go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 119 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec11-1w

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Annual Election of Officers.

The Twenty-First Anniversary Meeting of the Chicago Bible Society—adjourned from last Thursday evening—was held at Trinity Church Tuesday evening. The meeting was well attended, and a good degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings. Hon. W. H. Brown, the President of the Society, occupied the Chair; T. B. Carter, Esq., Secretary.

The services were inaugurated by the singing of a voluntary by Trinity Church Choir, followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Pratt.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Church of the Ascension, then read selections from Scripture—the 119th Psalm, ("Forever, O Lord, thy word is settled in Heaven,") and St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy, 4th chapter. ("Now the spirit speaketh expressly, that in latter times, some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils.")

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Carter then read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee:

Since the last annual meeting of the Chicago Bible Society, the work of Bible distribution in our country has assumed a more important part and place in the great benevolent efforts of the day, than ever before.

At the time of holding the last Anniversary, the country was *comparatively* quiet and prosperous, with but few of the signs and premonitions of the practical storm we have since realized on the land, and nearly made shipwreck of our noble Government.

The present Anniversary finds our country in the midst of this tornado of civil strife and war. This state of commotion has not been without its effect on the prosperity of the Society which now celebrates its Twenty-first Anniversary.

Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of the country and times, the Executive Committee have reason to express their devout thanksgivings to Him who rules among the nations of the earth, for the measure of success that has attended their efforts in distributing this Holy Word and obtaining the necessary means to meet the expenses thereof.

While the usual calls have been made on the Society for copies of the Bible or Testament, an extraordinary demand has arisen for the supply of those who have enlisted to defend our homes, our country and our flag.

This supply has been extended not only to those who have gone from our city and county, but to those coming here from other places. The extra demand upon the resources of the Society has been cheerfully met by the Committee, who felt assured that the Society would sanction the increased expenditure for this purpose.

Over six thousand Testaments are now in the hands of our soldiers furnished gratuitously by this Society, through its agent, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and others. Care has been taken to place these Testaments in the hands of those who would not destroy or carelessly use them. In nearly every case the name of each recipient was written in the book thus furnished. Many welcome reception and careful usage.

AGENT.

In accordance with the suggestion made at the last annual meeting the committee appointed Rev. C. Wheeler an agent of the Society, to labor in the city in being after church collections and subscriptions, to initiate a system of supplying the destitute of the city through the pastors of churches and Sunday-school superintendents, tract visitors, schools, visitors and by other means.

Mr. Wheeler accepted the charge with every promise of success. The collections in churches were increased and the prospect seemed clear that the receipts of the Society would show a large increase, but the financial troubles of the spring and summer rendered it impossible to realize those expectations and the report of the treasurer shows a less amount received than last year.

The agent, Mr. Wheeler, has been employed about half the year as to expense to the Society of $300.37, and has distributed 324 Bibles and 3,194 Testaments.

TOWNSHIP SOCIETIES.

The annual visitation of township societies was made by Rev. J. A. Pinches, the agent employed in this work for several years past. The receipts from these societies show a slight falling off from last year.

An efficient society in each township in the county, with its depository of Bibles, would be a powerful influence in the town or center where it may be located, and the more sign of a Bible depository, the same in places in the county, indicating that this Word of Life and Light is within the reach of all and that means of obtaining it with the humblest means of which, if a man out, he shall never die.

The agent was engaged 86 days, at an expense to the Society of $300.37, which includes all his time and usual routine of business at their annual meetings. he reports having visited 1041 families, either by himself or local agents, supplied with Bibles where needed, either by sale or gift. Much of this work in the country could be left undone but for these yearly visits of the agent and the committee, as no other mode by which to reach the remote parts of the county for the purpose of Bible work, raising funds to sustain the society. These missions have paid into our treasury the past year $601.51, and have drawn books to the amount of $1,635.95.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Society has added twenty-five Mission and ten Church Sunday schools the past year with 60 Bibles and 4,658 Testaments, costing $394.19. To say that the Missionary Sunday schools could be relied on successfully without the aid of Bibles and Testaments, would be asserting a fact that none will contradict; but to what extent they would be without the aid of this Society, is a question of some doubt. The Sunday school work in the city has too strong a hold on all friends of the cause of our city to be readily given up. Yet many of these schools would be compelled to suspend, or work without our aid from year to year. The Society could hardly do less for this band of Sabbath School workers than to furnish them with the weapon of warfare against ignorance, Sabbath desecration, profanity, and sin in all its forms, that the teacher may be thoroughly furnished unto all good work. A Government would be considered weak and reckless, that should withhold the arms to meet the enemies of the country, without a full supply of the most efficient weapons of war. So the great enemy of Christian and spiritual progress will meet with most effective armor for the contest; the girdle of truth—the breastplate of righteousness—the shield of faith—the sword of the spirit—that with constant watching and prayer, they may be able to withstand and overcome all the wiles of the adversary.

There has been drawn from the Depository 307 Bibles, and 856 Testaments, valued at $1,192; distitute families and persons by Tract and Sunday School visitors and others, costing $301.89.

The following is a statement in number and cost of Bibles and Testaments gratuitously distributed by the Society for the past year:

Bibles 774,	at 1.19;	at a cost of $1,941.19.
Furnished to Township Societies		$168.85
" to County	"	486.45
" to Life Members of Am. B. Soc.		74.91
" Am. B. Soc. by order of A. Board		
" Agent		21.05
Sales at the Depository		901.57
Total		$3,840.46

Making the total number of books distributed the past year 5,670 Bibles and 13,626 Testaments, valued at $3,840.46; and a total aggregate since the organization of the Society of 101,854 volumes of sacred Scriptures.

There are now in the Depository 1,390 Bibles, 4,197 Testaments, valued at $3,477.56.

And the Society is in a prosperous all sources by the Treasurer's Report is $3,920.46.

The receipts the past year from Church collections, Sales at Depository, and from county Societies are as follows:

Cash on hand for last report	$149.69
" from sales at Depository	901.34
" sales by County Agent	37.91
" sales by Township Societies	601.51
Rec'd. from Rev. Dr. Clapp Synod Meeting	13.00
" Indiana street M. E. Church	81.35
" Jefferson street M. E. Church	46.50
" Desplaines street M. E. Church	34.19
" Van Buren street Church	17.00
" Bethesda M. E. Church	5.00
" Wabash av. M. E. Church	21.60
" Clybourne av. M. E. Church	10.65
" Swedish M. E. Church	1.00
" African M E. Church	2.77
" First Presbyterian Church	116.51
" Second "	325.50
" Third "	50.00
" Westminster "	40.00
" Edwards "	1.79
" Reformed "	25.63
" North "	3.00
" South "	2.00
" United "	5.00
" First Congregational Church	76.61
" Plymouth "	17.46
" Tabernacle "	60.00
" St. James "	6.00
" St. John's "	5.00
" Ch. Holy Communion	1.00
" Christ Church	5.00
" Grace "	11.00
" Ascension "	3.00
" First Reformed Dutch Church	6.49
" South Ger. Evangl Association	15.00
" North "	20.00
" West Ind. st. Norw'n Lutheran	9.92
" Bethel "	5.00
" Church of Our Saviour	20.00
" St. Paul Ger. Evangelical	39.35
" Berean Baptist Church	20.00
" Bethel "	5.07
" First Unitarian "	18.00
" Unity "	5.00
" First Universalist	13.55
" New Jerusalem "	5.00
" Sundry subscriptions	147.95
	$4,230.43

The expenditures have been as follows:

By amount paid to American Bible Society	$1804.89
" " Discount on 111 currency	112.75
" " Printing	72.00
" " Rent of Depository	200.00
" " Freight on books	164.59
" " Exchange, sundry expenses Depository	9.05
" " Advertising services	452.79
On hand (balance)	466.60
	$3920.46

NOTE.—Collections were made in the Clark-st. M. E. Church and Trinity Church, early in the year, since the last Annual Meeting, which should have been included in the printed report of last year, but which ought to have been embraced in the collections of 1861.

The expenditure of the Society the past year for gratuitous distribution, services of agents and expenses of the Depository have been over $300 greater than the receipts from churches and township societies, thereby preventing us from contributing to the funds of the American Bible Society, to enable it to furnish the Bible to portions of the country and the world more destitute and needy than our own.

The Committee can but hope that the collections in all the churches will be increased the coming year, else it will be necessary to curtail the operations of the Society at a time when there is every reason that they should be greatly enlarged rather than diminished.

If an additional motive were needed to urge us to the continued or increased circulation of the Bible, it might be found in our own appreciation of the divine commands and promises. Would we be willing to do without or give up the Bible for any other book? There cannot be a question as to our preference. If, then, the Bible is so precious and important to us it is equally so to others, and it becomes our bounden duty to place it in the hands of as many of our fellow beings as possible, both in our own or foreign lands.

If the necessities and destitutions of this World are precious in sickness and distress its commands are no less important in all the every day concerns of life, and should be enforced on all, as far as the increased circulation will lend thereto. Therefore, it becomes the duty of this Society, so far as it has the means to furnish this Book to all not already possessed of it—to the child just learning, or now able to read, to the youth and middle-aged, to the old man, whose dim vision can but just pick out the precious promises which will sustain his faltering steps as he nears the end of his earthly pilgrimage. To furnish it to the weary traveler when he finds a transient home in one of our large hotels, that he may there drink of that living water from the smitten rock, and be refreshed and strengthened for the great journey of life.

To furnish it to the sailor, whose home is on the deep, that he may often consult the chart which on every page points to him heaven and the way to it; to the soldier, that he may find him to that Saviour who, with a word, commanded the winds and the waves, and they were still.

To furnish it to the soldier, that when in camp, or on the battle field, and peace may most surely be met with the Bible.

For the Holidays.

SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRIVED.

TOYS, all kinds.
WORK BOXES, every style.
DOLLS, from 10 cts. to $25.
OPERA GLASSES in endless variety.
SHOPPING BAGS,
The largest assortment in the United States.
GAMES, TEA SETS,
And a million of other different articles for sale at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 108 LAKE STREET.

Safes.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
NO. 28 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

MARRIAGE CARD AND BILL-HEAD PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.—NEW STYLE BALL CARDS, Just received by the "ORNAMENTAL GALLOP," and for sale at the Publication Office of the TRIBUNE. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Terms cash. dec27-1w

DR. HUNTER ON ASTHMA.

LETTER NO. XII.

To the Editors of the Tribune:

The hitherto abortive efforts to cure asthma have produced a profound public conviction that this malady, when treated by any and every usual form of medication, is beyond the skill of our art. Physicians, too, almost universally regard it as incurable, while patients have long since ceased to expect more than palliation of their sufferings. The state of the popular, the professional, and the invalid mind is in itself the strongest testimony that can be offered against the truth of those principles of practice which have hitherto directed the administrations of the physician. If any good is really to be effected by medicines, it must be in some radical change, either in the medicines used, or in the manner of their use. The treatment pursued for ages has been one continuous round of experiments through the same channel. There is scarcely any article in the Materia Medica which has not, at one time or another, been tried as a remedy for asthma, and yet from each and all failure and disappointment has been the only returns.

Why is this? We can find no sufficient reason, in either the *cause*, the *pathology*, or the *general* law, and the evidence may spring from so deeply rooted a vice in the system, or depend on such extensive disorganizations, or be so rapid in its progress, as to place at defiance the most efficient remedies. But we have here a disease most simple in its origin, and in the changes to which it gives rise, and remarkable for the slowness of its progress. What is asthma? An affection of the air tubes of the lungs, arising either from a morbid sensibility of the mucous membrane, or of the pulmonary nerves. It comes from a local cause, and is maintained by a local condition. If we seek to investigate its nature more closely, pathological anatomy only confirms this opinion. In fact, after a long and continued train of symptoms, the air tubes are found to be diseased in nine cases out of ten, without fits or paroxysms, and we call it *chronic Bronchitis* (or catarrh, as the case may be,) in the tenth, with labored, irregular and interrupted breathing, and we call it *asthma*. If *bronchitis* be the cure *Bronchitis* when so *inveterate* as to resemble consumption, it must surely be sufficient to cure asthma, which is but *one* symptom of *bronchitis*—and of such are eight cases out of every ten. Again, in asthma arising from morbid sensibility, soothing and tonic inhalations from *Hydrated Chlorine* will relieve the air tubes, and restore their lost tone. Of purely spasmodic or nervous asthma, therefore, there are very few cases indeed, and of which I speak. This narrows the investigation down to those old and inveterate *emphysemas*, which depend on structural changes. These cases are beyond control, and yet even in these the mucous membrane can be healed, and the secretions corrected, and the lungs can be so strengthened and invigorated as to render them but little susceptible to those influences which bring on the fit, thereby saving the patient from the sufferings of repeated attacks, and rendering his life comparatively comfortable.

The length of time necessary to break up the diseased condition of the mucous membrane of the air tubes, and to make a cure of a *second nature*," and stoutly resists a return to health. Many of these cases occupy a year of close attention to treatment to overcome them. As a rule, the asthmatic invalid should make up his mind at the outset, to persevere in the use of the inhaler for several months after every symptom has disappeared, and should be as faithful in all the details of his treatment as though in hourly apprehension of a return of the disease. Many patients defeat their own cure by abandoning treatment almost as soon as they have obtained relief.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 11 Adams street.
CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

☞ Cook & McLean, 90 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. dec26-1y

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 38 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec16-1m]

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec5-1yr

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. novl1-1m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

MARRIED.

In Earlville, Ill., Dec. 25th, 1861, at the house of the bride's father, Dr. C. Norton, by Rev. John Unick, WILLIAM W. DICKSON and DELIA H. NORTON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

The money market opened this morning without any change from yesterday's rates except that outside rates for gold were not maintained. Some of the banks were soon found not disposed to adhere to the ruling rates of the exchange and put it up to ¼ per cent premium, while two of the Indiana Branches and Sturges & Sons sold to customers till the close at ¼. The range for the day was ¼@¾ with tendency to the upper figures. The demand continues comparatively light, although we noticed some remittances for payments of the 1st and 4th proxo. The demand was about supplied, but much smaller for this purpose than for many years past. The banks being closed to-morrow, to-day was as late as it is safe to remit.

The buying price of exchange was par @ ¼c.

GOLD.—The range for gold was 3@3 per cent premium. Sales were not as large as might have been anticipated, though a slight increase was observed over those of yesterday. The buying prices was nominal at ¼@¾.

In regard to the payments here of the first and fourth of January, we hear of no apprehension. So far as we can judge they will be promptly met.

MILWAUKEE.—We take the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

As to our currency, the suspension of specie payments at the East will not affect it materially one way or the other. It will have a tendency to make exchange cheaper by confining it to the single purpose of paying our Eastern debts, and by giving a fresh stimulus to movements in produce. Whether there will be any necessity for suspending specie payments in this state will depend much upon the course of the Legislature. We are of the impression that there will be no necessity for legislative action in the matter. To be sure the action of the Eastern banks cuts off our supply of specie from that source, but at the same time stops exchange easier, and if the banks continue to redeem in exchange it to all the people will expect of them during the suspension, and will sustain them in the East. So long as the present banking law remains in operation the banks will be obliged to keep their circulation within their bounds, and exchange can never go beyond ¼ @ ¾ cent. above par. Should the banks fail, and the suspension of navigation will be likely to go down to par, or nearly so. On the other hand, let the Legislature suspend the law, and the effect will be to encourage speculation, unnecessarily lower the character of our currency, and subject the business public to the old system of a fluctuating exchange market.

Exch